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TWELVE PAGES — ONE RIYAL

White House silent on summit progress

THURMONT, Maryland, Sept. 11 (Agencies) — The White House said Monday it was still unable to predict success or failure for the Camp David summit on the second week.

"It has moved into a phase of refining areas of apparent progress," spokesman Jody Powell said Monday.

The summit is moving ahead in fits and starts with no sign of a major breakthrough in resolving sharp differences between Israel and Egypt.

Powell underscored that by

speculate about how long the summit will continue.

If it goes through the week, he said, U.S. President Jimmy Carter will have to decide whether to cancel speaking trips he has scheduled for Friday and Saturday.

In New York, Sen. Henry M. Jackson, Democrat — Washington, said Egyptian leaders want to see some "definite movement" in Israel's bargaining position and so far there has been no such movement.

Jackson said "a pretty good source" at the talks told him that Egypt will not be satisfied with reopening formal discussions with Israel, which broke off early this year.

In Amman, the Committee for the Rescue of Jerusalem believes that the summit conference holds no hope for a peace settlement.

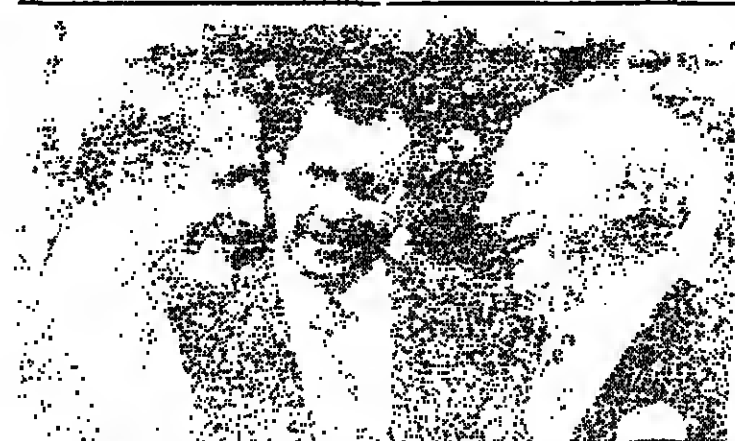
The Amman-based committee said in a statement Sunday night that "neither the summit conference nor meetings with the Zionist enemy hold any hope for a settlement. The means of restoring rights and lands from their usurpers and recovering the rights of the Palestinians lie in a common Arab strategy."

In Kuwait, the daily "al Qabas" reported Monday that Carter made fresh bids in the last few days to persuade King Hussein of Jordan to join the summit meeting.

Quoting sources at Camp David, the paper said the king reiterated to Carter that he would join the talks only if Israel made an "unequivocal announcement" to withdraw from occupied Arab lands and recognize the rights of the Palestinians in self-determination.

The paper also said American officials have been briefing Hussein on the developments since the Camp David meeting began Sept. 6.

"Al-Qabas" quoted unnamed U.S. officials as saying Carter has been trying anew to bring the king into the talks. Such a move would tend to dilute the sense of isolation Sadat almost surely must feel as the only Arab leader talking directly to Begin.



ASSAD IN BONN: President of West Germany Walter Scheel (right) welcomes President Hafez Assad of Syria who arrived Monday in Bonn for a five-day official visit. —(Wirephoto)

Scheel tells Assad of desire for peace

Bonn, Sept. 11 (R) — West German President Walter Scheel stressed his country's desire for an early settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict in talks Monday with Syrian President Hafez Assad, officials said.

Scheel was understood to have made clear that West Germany, like its West European partners, was fully behind the U.S. peace initiative at Camp David where Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin and Egyptian President Anwar Sadat are conferring with President Carter.

The Syrian leader, who arrived Monday morning for a five-day state visit, had already spoken sceptically of the Camp David talks in a West German

magazine interview.

While no details were known of Monday's conversations, officials said Assad stressed Syria's view that West European governments should be more actively engaged in the search for a Middle East settlement.

The Syrian president told the magazine "Der Spiegel" in the weekend interview that other Arab governments would not

(Continued on back page)

King receives Japanese leader

Fahd, Fukuda open talks today

TAIF, Sept. 11—Official talks between visiting Japanese Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda and Crown Prince Fahd open here Tuesday morning.

In the afternoon, the Japanese premier will hold a press conference on the results of his present tour in the Middle East which took him to Iran, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates.

The Japanese leader, who arrived here Monday noon on a two-day visit was received by King Khalid later in the evening. The meeting was attended by the Crown Prince and Minister of Defense and Aviation Prince Sultan bin Abdul Aziz.

Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al-Faisal meanwhile discussed with his Japanese

counterpart Sumio Sonoda peace in the Middle East and the cooperation of Japan in helping Saudi Arabian development.

Following the one hour meeting, Sonoda described his talks with Prince Saud as "extremely successful."

He said that he took up with the prince issues already raised during his previous visit to the Kingdom, a few months ago, namely world affairs and means of bolstering bilateral relations as well as energy and the housing of Saudi oil exports to Japan.

(Continued on back page)



IN TAIF: King Khalid (left) with Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda (center) and Crown Prince Fahd in Taif Monday soon after the arrival of the Japanese leader on a two-day official visit.

Sadr said missing

BEIRUT, Sept. 11 (Agencies) — Prime Minister Selim Hoss has been asked to obtain official information from the Libyan embassy on the whereabouts of two Shi'ite Muslim leaders, Shi'ite sources said Monday night.

They said Shi'ite spiritual leader Imam Musa Sadr and another leading Shi'ite, Sheikh Muhammad Yacoub, had gone to Libya on Aug. 25 for an official visit.

thing here about this purported abduction report.

A Lebanese government spokesman said high-level contacts were underway with Tripoli, Rome and Paris to verify the "mysterious and conflicting reports" about the Imam's disappearance.



Imam Sadr

The right-wing Phalangist radio claimed in a news bulletin earlier Monday that the two had been kidnapped "in the Libyan capital of Tripoli." It gave no other details.

The Shi'ite sources said they had no official information.

Other Shi'ite sources said they had information that the two men had left Libya on Aug. 31 and flown to Rome, and these reports were being checked.

The rightist "Voice of Lebanon" radio claimed Sunday that Sadr and two of his top aides were abducted by unidentified persons in that country.

Libyan embassy here insisted that Imam had left Tripoli Aug. 31 for Rome aboard an Alitalia jetliner.

"The Imam must be either in Italy or in France," the spokesman said. "We know no-

Sadr commands some 800,000 Shi'ite Muslims here.

The Shi'ite Council, the sect's highest religious law-making body, has scheduled an emergency meeting for Tuesday morning to discuss the Imam's reported abduction.

Meanwhile, Christian organizations Monday called for a

(Continued on back page)

Clashes continue

Sadat voices support to Shah

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (Agencies) — Egyptian President Anwar Sadat took time out from a Mideast summit at Camp David to telephone the Shah of Iran and express support for his government, the Shah said in an interview Monday.

Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi told ABC news' Barbara Walters that Sadat called him last weekend.

The Iranian ruler was telephoned last week from Camp David by U.S. President Jimmy Carter. The Shah said he told Carter that he wants continued public friendship and support from the United States in order to stave off a Communist takeover of his country.

The Shah said in the telephone interview Monday that clashes between anti-government demonstrators and Iranian troops do not pose a serious threat to his rule.

He said the uprisings, which have claimed 1,000 lives in the last eight months, were "quite amazing to him."



GRIEF IN IRAN: Women cling to bodies of children (foreground) as men grief showing on their faces, are led from the burial at the Beheshti Zehra graveyard, 18 kms south of downtown Tehran last Saturday. —(Wirephoto)

The Shah however expects that a continuation of the martial law and curfew will frustrate attempts by opponents to take over the country and will drive them to new violence, according to "Time" magazine.

"We must expect new acts of sabotage and eventually terrorism," the Shah said in an interview published Sunday.

Before martial law and the curfew were imposed on Friday, he said, "they (his opponents) didn't have to resort to that. They could have taken over the country, and I don't mean slowly."

"But if that is not possible for them, then they will resort to certain acts of sabotage and arson," the Shah added.

The Iranian ruler said his government had first tried to use minimum force in quelling last week's opposition demonstrations.

But "the instigators would stop at nothing to undermine the state," the Shah said, and the government "saw no other way but to enforce martial law."

But, he said, the country would continue moving toward reform. "Martial law is for six months, and it will end before the elections start," the Shah said.

(Continued on back page)

U.S. preparedness to be tested soon

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (AP)—Out of public view, the U.S. Defense Department and key federal civilian agencies will conduct next month the biggest peacetime test of the government's mobilization readiness since World War II.

The objective is to determine how quickly military reserve and national guard units can be alerted, troop transportation and supply movements set in motion, standby draft machinery restarted, and the nation's critical industrial resources mustered.

Defense Secretary Harold Brown and the commanders of the army, navy, air force and marines, will be watching to see how far the guard and reserve have progressed since a 1976 mobilization test shocked many officials.

(Continued on back page)

Peterson killed

MILAN, Sept. 11 (R)—Ronnie Peterson, the world's second-ranking racing driver, died Monday less than 24 hours after being dragged from the blazing wreck of his car soon after the start of the Italian Grand Prix.

The blond Swede, at first believed not badly hurt, fell into a deep coma around dawn after an operation and died before his wife Barbro could reach his hospital bedside from England.

His crash, at the Monza Track that was the scene of some of his greatest victories, brought fresh demands Monday for the closure of the controversial circuit.

"Monza is simply too dangerous, too out of date," said ex-world champion Emerson Fittipaldi, who was at Mi-



GRAND PRIX INCIDENT: Rescuers move Peterson's body soon after the fatal crash at the start of the 49th Grand Prix of Italy formula one car race. —(Wirephoto)

lan's Niguarda Hospital where Peterson died.

Peterson, pulled from his blazing car after a 10-car pile-up in Sunday's race, was flown to hospital by helicopter with seven leg fractures.

He was operated on during the night then fell into a coma and died about four hours later.

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DETAILS OF CARGO HANDLED IN DAMMAM PORT WEEK NO 39 Period 2.9.78 - 8.9.78	
Cargo Type	Tonnes
1. Foodstuffs	
Flour	-
Wheat	25617
Maize	-
Durra	-
Rice	-
Sugar	-
Other Foods	538
Chicken	-
Meat	-
Eggs	-
TOTAL	26155
2. Construction Mats.	
Cement	39013
Steel	21177
Timber	7266
General	3901
TOTAL	67816
3. Vehicles	4640
TOTAL	4640
Nn of Units 2750	
4. Livestock Heads 12000	
	800
TOTAL	800
5. General Cargo	
TOTAL	
Total Discharged	
Tonnage	
Number of Vehicles	
Nn of Livestock	
Tonnes 15564	
Units 2750	
Heads 1200	
TOTAL	5616
GRAND TOTAL	15561
TOTAL DISCHARGED	
Tonnage	Tonnes 15561
Number of Vehicles	Units 277
Nn of Livestock	Heads 120

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1. Foodstuffs	
Flour/Wheat	6,414
Maize	-
Rice	8,405
Sugar	0,059
Tea	0,311
Various Foodstuffs	49,390
Fruit	7,860
Poultry	1,162
Meat	0,063
Eggs	-
TOTAL	73,694
2. Construction Materials	
Cement	15,150
Steel	26,279
Timber	03,127
General Construction Materials	81,919
TOTAL	126,475
3. Vehicles	
Number of ehicles	2,783
Number of Tonnes	37,335
4. Livestock	
Head of Livestock	31,135
TOTAL DISCHARGES	
A) 237,504	Tonnes Cargo
B) 2,783	Vehicles (In Number)
C) 31,135	Head of Livestock

Taif horse meeting signals opening of racing season

TAIF, Sept. 11 (SPA) — Taif ran the first camel and horse races of the season on the Al-Kbawiyah track Monday.

Safra, owned by Fayed ibn Said Al-Subaie, won the Hejaz Cup, a 3,000 meter camel race. Second came Al-Bareq, owned by Prince Faisal ibn Khaled, and third Lihaq owned by Fayed ibn Said Al-Subaie. The fourth place was won by Soufan, owned by Prince Baodag ibn Khaled.

The second over 1,000 meters for novices, for the Muwiyah Cup, was won by Prince Abdul Aziz ibn Abdullah's Al-Hadbaa. Al-Washmaa, owned by Prince Faisal ibn Khaled came second, Sheikh Muhammad Abdul Rahman Al-Damer's Monem was third, Lebaq, owned by Prince Abdul Aziz ibn Fahd ibn Saad fourth and Prince Saud ibn Muhammad's Rajwa fifth.

Water schemes commissioned for Ahsaa

AHSA, Sept. 11 (SPA) — The Committee for Environmental Health in Ahsaa has commissioned five artesian wells in Qatif and three reservoirs for drinking water in Ihsaa, Omran and Oyoum.

It also commissioned the fencing of some springs in Qatif. Qadim and the draining of swamps in Omran and the surrounding area.

Furthermore, the committee commissioned draining unused springs and swamps in Ahsaa and its villages.

Ministry warns on undated mineral water

RIYADH, Sept. 11 (SPA) — The Consumer Protection Unit at the ministry of commerce Monday warned against importing any mineral water unless the year, month and day of filling is displayed on the bottle.

In a special statement, it said that any undated shipment will be sent back at the importer's expense, without sanitary checking.

The novices' 1,000-meter horse race, the Ashira Cup, was won by Tell, owned by Prince Faisal ibn Khaled. Badie, owned by Hamoud Atawij was second, Basmab owned by Prince Saud ibn Muhammad, Nahibah owned by Prince Abdul Aziz ibn Fahd ibn Saad and of Prince Bandar's Al-Hareb followed.

The Affi Cup, a 1,500-meter race for horses was won by Saroukh, owned by Prince Misbel ibn Abdul Aziz. Sinda owned by the Royal Guard, Prince Saud ibn Muhammad's Aliyah, Juneib owned by Prince Turki ibn Mused ibn Saud and Nizar Abdul Judayel's Amer followed.

Many members of the Royal Family were present.

Total eclipse of moon due Saturday

MECCA, Sept. 11 — A phased total eclipse of the moon is expected Saturday, "Al-Medina" reported Monday.

Sheikh Muhammad Abdul Rahim Al-Khaled was quoted as saying eclipse can be watched from Saudi Arabia as follows:

The start of the eclipse at 8.21 p.m., followed by the start of the total eclipse at 9.25 p.m., the middle of the eclipse at 10.05 p.m., the start of the recovery at 10.44 p.m. the end of the eclipse at 11.48 p.m.

The total eclipse will be one hour and 19 minutes and the eclipse three hours and 27 minutes.



HANDSHAKE: Taiwan's Deputy Economics Minister Yang Chi-chuan and Saudi Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Water Resources Mansour Abu Hussein exchange the agreement on a technical service mission.

Taiwan, Kingdom sign accord on second technical mission

TAIPEI, Sept. 11 (CNA) — The Republic of China and Saudi Arabia have signed an agreement under which Taiwan will send a second technical service mission to the Kingdom.

The agreement was signed at the Chinese Ministry of Economic Affairs by Deputy Economics Minister Yang Chi-chuan and Dr. Mansour Abu

Hussein, Saudi deputy minister of agriculture and water resources.

China now maintains a 30-member agricultural and technical assistance mission in Saudi Arabia.

Tsai Hai-tu, secretary-general of Taiwan Provincial Farmers Association, who will head the new team, said that his 40-member delegation will

work under Abu Hussein. Tsai is scheduled to leave Taiwan in late September. Other members will follow.

Taiwan also announced it will send a 75-member medical mission to Saudi Arabia shortly.

Ocean study unit cost over SR13m

JEDDAH, Sept. 11 — The Saudi Oceanographic Institute at Obhor creek in Jeddah has cost over SR13 million, Dr. Abdul Qader Beheiri, the head of the institute, said recently.

The institute, which will be opened during the next academic year, has departments of geology, biology, chemistry, physics and fisheries. Beheiri said:

Western Province gets SR30m for mobile educational aids

MECCA, Sept. 11 — The Ministry of Education has allocated SR30 million for supplying institutes and schools of the Western Province with mobile educational equipment, according to local press reports.

Dr. Abdullah Muhammad Al-Zeid, director of education for the Western Province, was quoted Monday as saying that the units will be placed at the disposal of all schools, including rural ones and branches in Mecca, Jeddah and Taif.

He added that the purpose was to optimize their use within educational plans and curricula, and to improve facilities recently established in the province.

The directorate was trying to organize the scheme in the shortest possible time to ensure that it is ready by the first day of the new academic year.

Part of the money earmarked would be used in supplying the area's schools with their needs.

Jeddah gate promised to new museum

JEDDAH, Sept. 11 — A prominent personality has promised a large amount of antiquities that includes an ancient gate of the city of Jeddah, to the museum that will be established in the Khazzam Palace, it was learnt Monday.

The municipality intends to establish the museum in cooperation with professors of King Abdul Aziz University. Governor of Mecca Prince Fawaz has consented to be the chairman of the museum committee.

Prince Majed arrives on Spain visit

MADRID, Sept. 11 (AP) — Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs, Prince Majed arrived from Geneva on an official visit to Spain.

While here he will meet King Juan Carlos.

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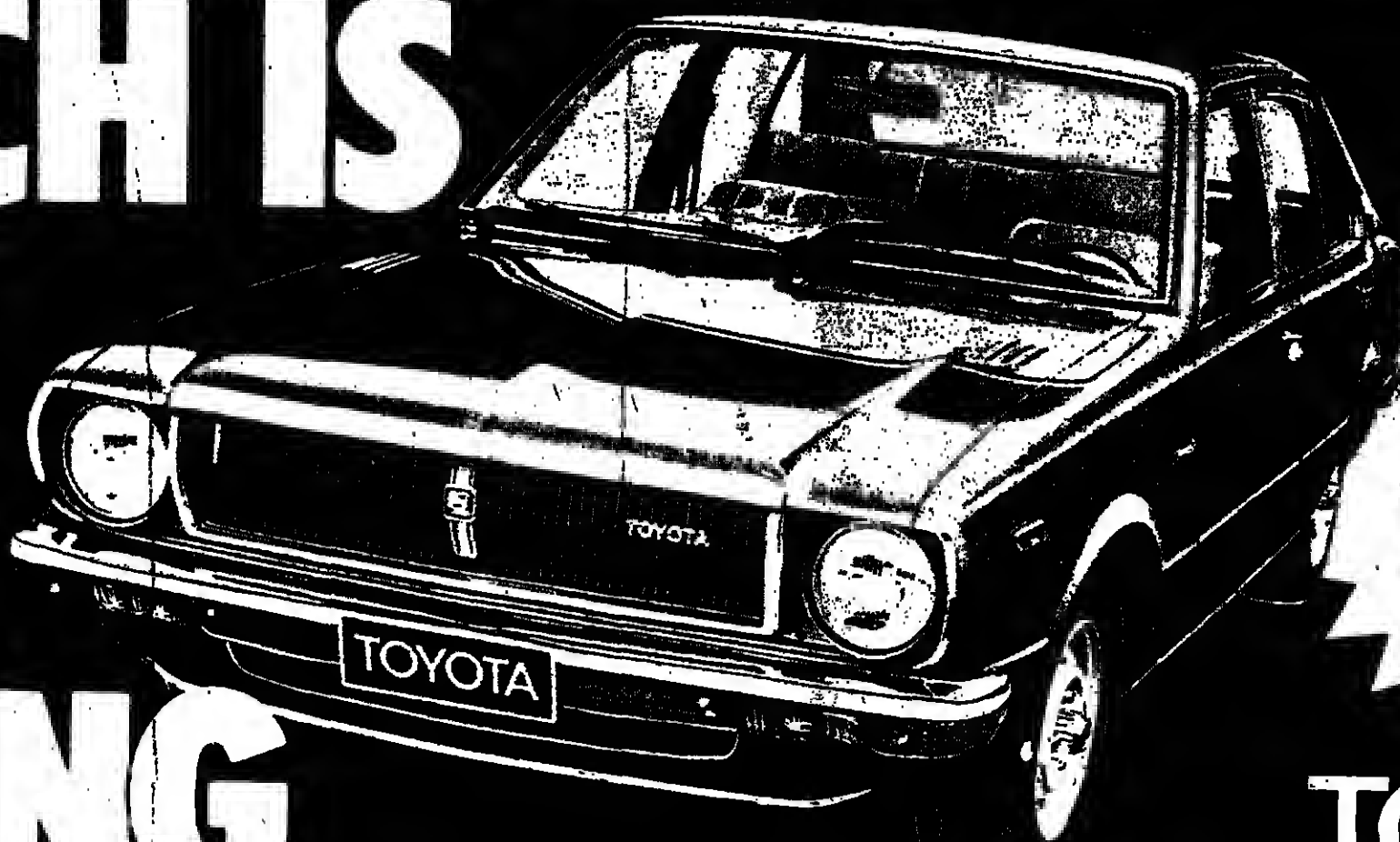
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Arab aides threaten retaliation against U.S. boycott laws

BAGHDAD, Sept. 11 (Agencies) — The Arab League's Economic Council has threatened to retaliate against American laws penalizing companies which comply with the Arab boycott of Israel.

The threat was contained in a statement issued by the council Monday and quoted by the Iraq News Agency. It marked the end of a series of meetings which began here on Saturday.

The council said it would use "those American interests affected by U.S. legislation imposing penalties on Americans complying with the boycott in its attempts to apply counter-pressure."

The American legislation encouraged Israeli aggression and challenged Arab sovereignty.

The council Sunday wound up its two days of talks and announced their next regular meeting would be held in Riyadh.

Palestinian N.Y. concert warned of bomb

From Our Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 — Some 1200 persons were evacuated from the Kennedy Center Concert Hall Sunday night during a performance by the Palestine Folk Troupe, following bomb threats by two anonymous telephone callers.

The hall was searched by the U.S. Park Police, but no bomb was found. The performance continued without incident.

Police said the Washington Bureau of NBC Television News received a call from a woman Sunday evening warning that a bomb had been planted in the hall. Shortly afterward, police in Montgomery County, Maryland, received a similar call, this time from a man.

The Police said the woman spoke with what was described as an "Arabian" accent and claimed she was calling on behalf of "the PLO."

Palestinian sources in Washington called this report "ridiculous."

"Why would the PLO threaten their own supporters?" One said.

Observers here believed the threat was made by Israeli sympathizers.

The Palestine Folk Troupe is composed of teenage orphans from the Tal Zaatar refugee camp in Lebanon.

Fateh holds Palestinian writer

BEIRUT, Sept. 11 (R) — The secretary of the Palestinian Writers and Journalists Union, Hanna Mokbel, is being detained by Fateh, M. Al-loush, the Association's head said Monday.

Al-loush said in a statement distributed here that Mokbel was arrested on Friday night while trying to leave the country through Beirut Airport.

Mokbel is being detained in a prison of Fateh, the biggest Palestinian commando organization, and a court has been formed to try him. Al-loush said, but he did not say on what charges.

Al-loush and Mokbel belong to an extreme leftist faction of Fateh.

Al-loush appealed to "Palestinian and Arab political organizations and forces" to intervene immediately to secure his release.

Turks start trade talks with Chinese

ANKARA, Sept. 11 (R) — Talks on expanding trade between Turkey and China started here Monday with the first meeting of a joint Turkish-Chinese trade commission.

Trade Minister Teoman Kopruliler, who met a five-man Chinese foreign trade delegation which arrived here Sunday night, told reporters that his country wanted to expand both the volume of trade and the variety of products exchanged between the two states.

He said Turkey would seek to export an increased variety of agricultural products, textiles and industrial goods to China, and at the same time import Chinese agricultural machinery, medical instruments and raw materials for pharmaceuticals.

The aim was to boost the low level of trade, he said, with Turkey exporting only \$5.5 million worth of goods to China last year in exchange for \$1.5 million worth of imports.

Afghanistan flood victims to get \$2.5m

ROME, Sept. 11 (R) — The United Nations World Food Program (WFP) Monday announced food aid worth almost \$2.5 million for victims of extensive flooding in Afghanistan.

The aid included 9,608 tons of wheat and 480 tons of vegetable oil and was sufficient to feed 200,000 people for four months, the WFP said.



PIPES: The Kuwait Army Bagpipe Band.

Italian, Somali presidents review situation in the Horn

ROME, Sept. 11 (AP) — President Sandro Pertini and visiting Somali President Siad Barre discussed the situation in East Africa during a four-hour meeting Monday, Pertini's office announced.

A further strengthening of relations between the two countries was also reviewed, the announcement said.

After the meeting, Pertini gave a luncheon for Barre.

In toast to Barre's honor during the lunch, Pertini said Italy was supporting all efforts being made for the defence of Somalia and East Africa, "without any outside interference" and "according to principles of the Organization of Africa Unity and the United Nations."

Pertini told Barre Italy will seek within the European Economic Community "every understanding for the needs of the Somali people" regarding

Zia, Shah discuss regional security

KARACHI, Sept. 11 (AP) — Gen. Zia-ul-Haq, chief martial law administrator of Pakistan, said Monday he and the Shah of Iran discussed regional security issues in Tehran Saturday.

Addressing a news conference at the airport immediately after his return from Iran, Zia told a questioner that regional security was an important matter in relations between Iran and Pakistan.

Zia said he and the Iranian monarch had not discussed the current unrest within Iran.

"The current developments in Iran were internal affairs of that country. Since Pakistan did not want any foreign country to interfere in our internal affairs, it was the policy of our government also not to touch the internal affairs of any other country," Zia said.

Zia also said that there had been no discussions about a nuclear reprocessing plant for Pakistan.

On his way home, Zia had stopped for four hours at the Kabul airport in Afghanistan. He said he had hoped to improve relations with its new government there.

He said that he made it clear to Afghan President Nur Muhammad Tarakki that Pakistan had no differences with Afghanistan.

Israel buys bomb-disposal robot device

TEL AVIV, Sept. 11 (R) — Israeli police have bought British-made remote-controlled bomb disposal "Robots" following the death last week of a police sapper while dismantling explosives planted by Arab commandos, police officials said Monday.

The "Robots" said to be used extensively by British forces in northern Ireland, have a variety of grappling arms for opening doors, examining and removing suspicious objects. They are controlled by an operator sitting in a nearby vehicle who observes the events on a closed circuit television attached to the "Robot."

The "Robot" also has sensors to find out if a suspicious object contains explosives without opening it and can detonate the explosives harmlessly.

60,000 Israeli teachers strike

TEL AVIV, Sept. 11 (AP) — Sixty thousand teachers, demanding pay increases of 35-40 per cent, walked out of classrooms Monday to the first teachers' strike in Israel's history.

The government is offering the teachers a 15 per cent increase — the same amount it is willing to give other public employees. Finance Minister Simcha Ehrlich says the economy can stand no more than 15 per cent.

On a complicated scale that takes account to extra pay of academic degrees, experience and extra hours, the teachers' salaries range from \$243 to \$450 per month.

The teachers also want fringe benefits such as car expenses.

When the government refused to budge from its offer of a 15 per cent raise, the teachers' union called the strike. About a million pupils were enrolled in Israel's state schools which began the fall term Sept. 1.

The Education Ministry was setting up expanded educational television programming to occupy children during the day.

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Gas price goes to front burner; key Senators predict Carter win



Senator Robert Byrd



Senator Henry Jackson

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11, (Agencies)—The U.S. Senate Monday began debating a bill to phase out price controls on natural gas, centerpiece of legislation aimed at promoting natural gas as an alternative energy source and thus cutting the country's growing oil imports.

The compromise would effect gradual deregulation with controls on new-found natural gas lifted entirely by 1985.

Senate Majority Leader Robert Byrd said Sunday he was confident the gas bill would be passed. Senator Henry Jackson also forecast passage of the bill, by a razor-thin margin, mainly because something has to be done, and its opponents offer no alternative.

Jackson, chairman of the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee, said he did not think Congress could afford to "look bad" by adjourning with the compromise defeated, and no alternative in its place. The rest of the world, Jackson said, would see the United States as unwilling to face its problems of energy

supply and consumption. "It would definitely hurt the United States in connection with our financial responsibilities worldwide," Jackson said. "You would see the dollar take a real plunge."

The Washington (State) Democrat echoed the administration's arguments when he said defeat would hurt both the country and the dollar since the world would feel the U.S. is not able, or not willing to deal with the declining dollar and increasing imports.

Jackson made the comments on NBC's "Meet the Press" television program.

Late last week, an Associated Press survey showed 38 Senators against the compromise or leaning against it, and 34 favoring it or leaning toward it. Of the 28 undecideds, most were Democrats, many of whom have records of supporting the administration on big votes.

Lack of a comprehensive energy program and increasing oil imports have been cited as a major factor in the decline of the value of the dollar.

Police say slaying of terrorist foiled plot against Ruhr leader

DUSSELDORF, West Germany (UPI)—The death of a leader of the Baader-Meinhof terrorist band at the hands of police probably foiled a plot to attack a Ruhr industrialist, security officials said Monday.

They said a raid on a terrorist hideout uncovered evidence that indicated Willy Peter Stoll and his gang were making preparations for action similar to last year's kidnapping and murder of Hanns-Martin Schleyer, president of the Federation of German Industry.

Expert calls fourth shot in Dallas 'a possibility'

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (AP)—An acoustics expert told Congress Monday that "it is a possible conclusion" there was a fourth shot fired at President John F. Kennedy when he was slain.

The testimony contradicts the Warren Commission, which concluded there were probably only three shots when Kennedy was assassinated in Dallas on Nov. 22, 1963. Some conspiracy theorists contend there was a fourth shot and that a second gunman was involved.

Dr. James Barger, chief scientist of a Massachusetts

acoustics firm, told the House Assassinations Committee, his tests disclosed the possibility of four shots.

Barger said he and his staff analyzed a Dallas police tape recording made when a motorcycle officer accidentally left his radio transmitter in the open position for about 55 minutes.

Barger said the tests showed that the open-microphone period probably occurred during the assassination and that the motorcycle probably was traveling near the presidential limousine.

After two policemen beat Stoll to the draw Wednesday night in the Shanghai Chinese restaurant, police sent a small robot tank crashing into a first-floor apartment on the edge of Dusseldorf's exclusive Zoo district.

Police said a woman member of the band, using a forged identity card, rented the 550-mark (\$276) flat in April and Stoll and other terrorists used it as a terrorist headquarters.

"We found evidence that points to a planned operation in this area," a security official said. "There were maps of the Ruhr, particularly ammunition for submachineguns, blood plasma, other medical supplies, clippings from financial newspapers and magazines."

Partially erased telephone numbers in a Stoll notebook also pointed to a plot against some prominent industrialist, police said, but they gave no details.

The terrorists are known for their ability to discuss themselves and police reported finding countless wigs and eyeglasses.

"They could have set up shop, they had such a variety," an official said.

One of the 400 tips received by police reported that they had required books and detailed maps of fashionable Dusseldorf suburbs.

Another tip led police to the flat at 28 August Strasse. Police said Stoll had occupied it with other hardcore urban guerrillas—Christian Klar, 26, Adelheid Schulz, 23, and probably Silke Mayer-Witt, 28.

They are wanted in connection with the death last year of Schleyer. Federal Chief Prosecutor Siegfried Buback, and banker Juergen Ponto,



COMEDY AND TRAGEDY: These two orangutans are the first multiple birth among the San Diego Zoo's great apes. The zoo took over their mother's rearing job when she was found incapable of feeding them.

Quarantine ends for 250

Smallpox victim dies in Britain

BIRMINGHAM, England, Sept. 11 (AP)—Janet Parker, Britain's first smallpox fatality in five years, died in a Birmingham isolation hospital Monday, a day after local health authorities decided the outbreak of the disease had been contained and released 250 people from quarantine.

Mrs. Parker, a 40-year-old medical photographer working in the same hospital building as an anti-virus laboratory, became ill August 12 and smallpox was diagnosed 12 days later. Three people who had been in close contact with her, her mother, virology technician Cheryl Hall and Ann Whae, the ambulance driver who took Mrs. Parker to hospital, are still undergoing tests inpatient to see if they have smallpox.

Professor Henry Bedson, 40-year-old head of the University of Birmingham Department of

Microbiology and Virology, where research into smallpox was being carried out, died last week after cutting his throat.

A suicide note he left said "I am sorry to have misplaced the trust which so many of my friends and colleagues have placed in me and my work."

Also last week, Mrs. Parker's 71-year-old father died, but doctors said his death was due to a heart attack and not to smallpox.

As an inquiry was in progress to find out how the outbreak occurred, Birmingham's medical officer Dr. William Nicol said Monday that although it had been contained, the source was still not known "and may never be discovered."

The last outbreak of smallpox in Britain was five years ago in London, when a man and wife died.

But the World Health Organization (WHO) is confident that its decade-long fight to

eradicate the disease totally will soon be successful.

The last case before the Birmingham outbreak was 46 weeks ago in Somalia. In 1974 the total number of cases was more than 200,000. Within a year it was below 20,000.

Boston dailies face strike if talks fail

BOSTON, Sept. 11 (Agencies)—The "Boston Globe" and the "Boston Herald American" face strike by typographical workers later this week if negotiations between management and labor fail to make any progress.

The workers voted 556 to 19 Sunday to authorize a strike, said Henry Vitale, president of the International Typographers' Union local 13.

The union's executive board and negotiators for the papers have scheduled meetings for Tuesday and Wednesday. Vitale said a strike could be called as early as Wednesday night if the negotiations falter.

Vitale said the executive board had to cool angry workers who wanted to walk off their jobs Sunday.

The workers have been without a contract since Jan. 1, 1978, when their old three-year contract expired.

Vitale said the primary issue is job security as workers are faced with a growing

threat to their jobs by new machines and computers.

The same issue affects newspaper workers in New York City, who have been on strike for slightly over a month.

As many as 200 workers could lose their jobs in Boston.

The "New York Post" is holding meetings this Wednesday with its striking editorial and commercial employees but no new talks are scheduled at the "New York Times" or the "Daily News."

Several so-called interim dailies have sprung up in Manhattan, and with them, rumors that the three major newspapers are involved in their financial backing.

The newspaper habit, according to statistical studies and opinion polls, can be broken or lapse like any other. There is some speculation that it would be worth while the large papers would help sustain it while their own production lines are idle.

Two of the victims were found in processing plant several hundred yards behind the office building.

'British stock'

Rhodesia whites seen as plug for New Zealand's braindrain

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, Sept. 11 (AP)—In the face of an escalating guerrilla war in Rhodesia, New Zealand is geared to provide new homes for thousands of white, but not black, refugees expected to flee the African country.

Already, some 1,000 whites are quitting Rhodesia each month—some of them to this agricultural island nation which is itself losing more and more emigrants to other countries.

New Zealand's Minister of Immigration and Health, Air Commodore Frank Gill, reckons his country could absorb some 15,000 Rhodesian refugees a year.

Noting that most of the 261,000 Rhodesian whites were of what he called "British stock," the minister asserted that their cultural, background, English language and varied skills would enable them to be easily assimilated.

Official government statistics show that New Zealand is attracting fewer new settlers each year, largely due to discontent over higher taxes and an increased cost of living unmatched by pay increases.

The minister stressed that New Zealand would only act to offer homes on such a scale to Rhodesians if the United Nations first designated nationals from that country as refugees.

He stated that the Wellington government had "not considered" the prospect of settling black refugees in New Zealand. "We would expect the United Nations would endeavour

to rehabilitate (the blacks) in countries which offer similar cultural background," Minister Gill said, referring to other African nations, some of which

ch support the 6 1/2-year-old guerrilla war.

Life for the Rhodesians here is in sharp contrast to what they have left behind.

NOTICE

Mr. Nisar Mahfooz Ahmed Cheema S/o. Nazir Ahmed Cheema, Pakistani National while on our sponsorship proceeded to Pakistan on 14/3/1978 for availing leave and has not so far reported back. We understand that he has since returned to the Kingdom and not reported us for duty. Any firm, Company employing him will be contravening the rule in force in the Kingdom.

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سیدزکو

Japanese mission seeks more oil from Indonesia

JAKARTA, Sept. 11 (AP) — A Japanese business group is on a nine-day visit to Indonesia to explore possibilities of increasing sales of Indonesian crude oil.

Indonesia is facing marketing problems because of a world oil glut. Competition from Alaskan crude oil has been affecting U.S. west coast sales of Indonesia's oil.

The group consists of Masami Tajiri, executive director of Tokyo Electric Co. Ltd., deputy manager Eiichi Mijura, and Tadashi Yoshida, Atsushi Miyamoto and Nobumasa Sakiya of the Japan-Indonesia Oil Company.

Tokyo electric power is one of the main buyers of Indonesian crude while Japan-Indonesia Oil Co. is a joint venture company concerned with the marketing of Indonesian crude in Japan.

Indonesia's oil exports account for more than half of the country's revenue. Japan buys more than 40 percent of Indonesian oil.

Indonesia believes its oil exports to Japan could be in jeopardy as a result of the treaty of friendship signed by Japan and China. Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmadja said Japan might take less oil from Indonesia and more from China.

The Japanese oil executives are to talk with minister of mines and energy Tuesday.



Japanese scientists and engineers are busy producing a train that will have the body of an aircraft yet will fly without wings. The HSST (High Speed Surface Transport) train travels on a magnetic field just above the surface of the track and its body design will be similar to the DC-8 jet. With speeds of up to 200 miles per hour, the new vehicle will carry hundreds of passengers to and from the city of Tokyo to the new international airport at Narita. Seen above is an artist's impression of the train operating in the 1980s. (Central Press Photos).

17 African nations face food shortage, FAO says

ROME, Sept. 11 (Agencies) — Seventeen African countries presently face severe food shortages as a result of drought, flood and war, Edouard Saouma, director-general of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) said Monday.

Conditions are especially critical in Ethiopia, Niger, Mali, Chad and Ghana, Saouma warned in a statement on the forthcoming FAO regional conference for Africa scheduled to be held in Arusha, Tanzania, from Sept. 18-29.

"Without massive, timely aid to these countries, there is a definite possibility of critical food shortages," Saouma noted.

Food production per person in Africa has declined by an average of 1.4 per cent each year since 1970, the statement

said. Food imports, especially of wheat, have risen steadily.

"If the recent trends continue, there will be a further drop in food self-sufficiency in Africa in the future," Saouma said. "This is unacceptable, as Africa has the potential to achieve and maintain higher rates of food production."

The Sahel region still has not recovered from the serious drought of 1973-74, while the Horn of Africa and Red Sea areas are threatened by an outbreak of the desert locust, the statement said.

Saouma appealed for an end to fighting in the Horn of Africa to permit entrance of control teams to help stop the locust plague.

In another development Syria's Prime Minister Muhammad Ali al-Halabi has opened FAO regional conference in Damascus on agricultural development and problems.

Agriculture ministers from 20 Arab states and Pakistan, Afghanistan, Iran and Cyprus are attending the meeting, with observers from United Nations agencies.

Saouma paid tribute to the existing cooperation between near eastern countries and his organization and stressed that the region's resources should be exploited and economies developed.

Halabi, on behalf of President Hafez Assad, said Syria was eager to establish the highest degree of cooperation with the U.N. agencies.

Workers' strike threatens fuel supplies in Belgium

BRUSSELS, Sept. 11 (AP) — One thousand oil refinery workers Monday joined 4,000 oil distribution workers already on strike since Friday night.

The strike threatens regular fuel supplies for industrial and home use.

Early Monday, cars were queuing at gas stations. Some stations were already empty after staying open all weekend.

Japanese in Peking to boost trade

TOKYO, Sept. 11 (UPI) — Japan's top economic official left for Peking Monday for talks aimed at doubling the scope of the \$20 billion eight year trade agreement the two countries signed in February.

Minister of International Trade and Industry Toshio Komoto reportedly carried with him a proposal for a \$1.05 billion (200 billion yen) Japanese credit to help finance modernization of China's crude oil and oil mining operations.

If Komoto wins Chinese agreement to the proposal, as expected, Yoshihiro Inayama, chairman of Japan Steel Corp., will visit China around Sept. 25 at the head of a 20-member mission for working level talks in the details.

Komoto's visit was fresh evidence of the growing economic collaboration between Japan and China, who signed a mutual non-aggression treaty in mid-August despite the angry protests of the Soviet Union.

The Chinese have said frankly that they aim at wholesale importing of Japanese industrial knowhow in order to modernize their economy and strengthen China's defenses.

The agreement signed in February called for China to ship \$10 billion worth of coal and oil to Japan from 1978-85 inclusive, in return for \$10 billion worth of Japanese knowhow and industrial hardware.

The Japanese side of the bargain includes construction of one of the largest steel mills in the world at Paoshan on the Yangtze River waterfront near Shanghai. About 10,000 Chinese workers now are clearing a 3.47 square mile (9 square km) site for the project.

The mill is expected to have a production capacity of three million tons of crude steel by 1982, and six million tons by 1982.

The possibility of expanding the scope of the agreement to \$40 billion arose when the Chinese notified Japan that more crude oil than anticipated would be available from China's rapidly expanding oil fields.

Workers' strike threatens fuel supplies in Belgium

BRUSSELS, Sept. 11 (AP) — One thousand oil refinery workers Monday joined 4,000 oil distribution workers already on strike since Friday night.

The strike threatens regular fuel supplies for industrial and home use.

Early Monday, cars were queuing at gas stations. Some stations were already empty after staying open all weekend.

With Middle East

Taiwan's trade deficit widens

TAIPEI, Sept. 11 (CNA) — The Republic of China's trade deficit with the Middle East in the first half of the year broadened to \$438.1 million from \$362.8 million of the same period of last year.

On a customs clearance basis, exports of Taiwan-made

goods to the Middle East totaled \$258.8 million, for a gain of 11 per cent over the year-earlier period.

However, imports from the region, mainly crude oil, increased by 17 per cent to reach 697 million in the January-June period.

Saudi Arabia remained the largest export market for Taiwan-made goods in the area, accounting for more than a half of total exports.

Kuwait was the biggest supplier for the Republic of China in the Middle East, constituting 47 per cent of the nation's total imports from the region.

Saudi Arabian Government Tenders

Authority	Description	No. of Tender	Price SR	Closing Date
* Directorate of Telegraph and Telex, Central Province	Purchase of furniture	1	10	Sept. 17
* " " "	Purchases of printed material	2	25	Sept. 24
* Educational Supervision Office, Onaizah	Securing of sports uniform	1	Free	Oct. 2
* Department of Education, Tabuk	Scouts education	2	x	Sept. 16
* Municipality of Hail	Lavatories	x	x	Oct. 2
* Ministry of Education	Operation, maintenance and repairs of power generators at schools for 78/79	13/M	500	Nov. 25
* Municipality of Tabuk	Tearing down and removing of rubble from Governorate street, Al-Jadid street, Basatin street, the street running parallel to the railway campus and two parking areas	xx	1500	Sept. 30
* Directorate General of Municipal and Rural Affairs, Western Province	Completion of remaining work at a small slaughterhouse in Umluj	xx	100	Sept. 16



SAUDI PORTS AUTHORITY

VESSELS MOVEMENTS AT JEDDAH SEAPORT UPTO THE MORNING OF THE 11th. SEP. 1978

Berth	Vessel	Agent	Cargo	Arr. Date
1A	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	—	—
2	—	—	—	—
3	MARE BOREALE	STAR NAV.	CHICKENS	10/9
4	PETRA	ALSAADA	PIPES/RICE	9/9
5	SAN STEFANO	STAR NAV.	FRUITS	7/9
6	FANOURIOS 'G'	FAYEZ	BEER TONIC (NON ALCOHOLIC)	8/9
7	KOTA CANTIK	O.C.E.	GENERAL	8/9
8	CHAR HWA	ABDULLAH	GEN./CONTAINERS	2/9
9	IBN ABDOUN	KANOO	CONTR./GEN./STEEL	7/9
10	NEDER RHONE	BARBER	GEN./CONTAINERS	9/9
11	—	—	—	—
12	LAURA	STAR NAV.	FRUITS/CHICKENS	9/9
13	MITERA STELLA	SEASIA	BAGGED CEMENT	5/8
14	GOLDEN ARABIA	ABDULLAH	GEN./PLYWOOD	2/9
15	LUCKY THREE	ORRI	SORGHUM/GENERAL	26/8
16	GEYERFELS	ALIREZA	CONTAINERS	11/9
17	TIZI N'TEST	O.C.E.	FROZEN POULTRY	5/9
18	MEDCEMENT CARRIER	ROLACO	BULK CEMENT	30/8
19	GRENA	AL SARAH	BULK CEMENT	1/9
20	HAPPUSAN MARU	ALATAS	BAGGED CEMENT	28/8
21	MINI LOTUS	ROLACO	BAGGED CEMENT	8/9
22	FER JAMAICA	GULF	BAGGED CEMENT	5/9
22/23	FILIPINAS SAUDI 1	ORRI	HOTEL SHIP	22/8
38	FLAEMENG	SHOBOKSHI	GENERAL	9/9
39	—	—	—	—
40	MUNCASTER CASTLE	A.E.T.	CONTAINERS	10/9
41	MALDIVE TRUST	O. TRADE	GENERAL	9/9
42	UNION BALTIMORE	O.C.E.	STEEL/PLYWOOD/CONTR.	29/8
43	KETTY	O.C.E.	CHICKENS/MEAT	27/8
44	LUCKY TWO	ORRI	GEN./SORGHUM	29/8

Ro-Ro

Vessels Arrived During Past 24 HRS:

Vessel	Agent	Cargo	Arr. Date
MUNCASTER CASTLE	A.E.T.	CONTAINERS	10/9
STONEWALL	AET	FLOUR/GEN./RICE	10/9
JACKSON	ALIREZA	CARS	10/9
MUSASHI MARU	S.C.S.A.	CREOSOTED POLES/LUB.	10/9
BANGLAR MITA	—	OIL/GENERAL	10/9
REIMA	EL HAWI	KAHA CANES/ MEDICAL	10/9
MARE BOREALE	STAR NAV.	COTTON	10/9
HYPERION	ROLACO	FRUITS	10/9
PARHA	H.S.S.C.	BULK CEMENT	10/9
ATIL	MTA	PEPSI BOTTLES	10/9
GEYERFELS	ALIREZA	CONTAINERS	11/9

Vessels Expected During Next 24 HRS:

Vessel	Agent	Cargo	Exp. Date
NANA	RED SEA	GENERAL	11/9
GOLFE-DE	—	COFFEE/PUMPKINS/	11/9
TADJOURAH	BAABOUD	SEASAMSEEDS	11/9
THULELAND	BARBER	STEEL PIPES	11/9
UNION BOSTON	O.C.E.	CONTR./M.HOUSES/ GEN.	11/9
ATHINOULA	O.C.E.	STEEL	11/9
ANATOLIA	BARBER	SOFT BOARD/HARD BOARD/ CREOSOTED POLES	11/9
HELLENIC EXPLORER	ALPHA	RO RO	11/9

TOTAL DISCHARGE OF THE PREVIOUS DAY FREIGHT TONS \$0,671
WAITING TIME: NIL

Importers having goods on the above-mentioned ships should complete their formalities as soon as possible. For any inquiries please contact the Shipping Agents.

PORT MANAGEMENT Dammam Saudi Arabia

Daily Ships Working And Fresh Arrivals

CHANGES PAST 24 HRS.

DATE: 9-10-98/11-9-78
TIME: 0933 HRS

Vessels Working	Name of the Ship	Agent	Type of cargo
Berth No.			
1	ARABIAN STRENGTH	KANOO	CONTAINERS
2	TERRIER	BARBER	GEN/CONTAINERS
3	AMSTELBRINK	KANOO	BUILDING MATERIAL
4	IRISH ROWAN	GLOBE	GEN/TIMBER/STL
8	AL FARWANIAH	KANOO	GEN/STEEL/CONTS.
9	DONGMYUNG	S.E.A.	GENERAL
10	ARAB AL HIAZ	S.C.S.A.	LOADING UREA
11	DONA AMALIA	KANOO	BULK BENTONITE
12	TALABOT	BARBER	GENERAL
13	ARYA KEYHAN	AET	GENERAL
15	TAMANO	BARBER	GEN/CONTAINERS
16	PISTIS	SEASIA	GENERAL
17	KHADIAN	GOSAIBI	C. CEMENT
18	WORLD EMBLEM	S.M.C.	C. CEMENT
19	OLYMPIC POWER	S.E.A.	C. CEMENT
20	NEW COURAGE	GOSAIBI	C. CEMENT
21	EASTERN WAVE (D. B.)	ALIREZA	BULK CEMENT

Vessels Working at Anch.

Vessel	Agent	Type of cargo
EVY L	GLOBE	STEEL/TIMBER
MARIANNA NL	A.E.T.	C. CEMENT
TOURKAL	SEASIA	C. CEMENT
NIKKEI MARU NO.2	U.E.P.	C. CEMENT
SOVEREIGN STAR	SEASIA	C. CEMENT
TAI SHOU	GOSAIBI	GENERAL

Recent Arrivals:

Vessel	Agent	Type of cargo
ARABIAN STRENGTH	KANOO	CONTAINERS
ASIA ROSE	ALIREZA	BULK CEMENT
AMSTELBRINK	KANOO	BUILDING MATERIAL
ALPHA PROGRESS	IACC	RO RO
ARYA KEYHAN	AET	GENERAL
POSSEHL	KANOO	CARS
SOVEREIGN STAR	SEASIA	C. CEMENT
TERRIER	BARBER	GEN/CONTAINERS
TAI SHOU	S.E.A.	GENERAL

Vessel Expected Within 24 HRS:

Vessel	Agent	Type of cargo
CERVINIA	S.A.I.T.E.	—
WAKAKUSA MARU	ALIREZA	—
AEGIS FAITH	ALSAADA	—
LAMTONG CHAU	U.E.P.	—
MARY (2ND CALL)	ORRI	—
S.S. TIGRE	GOSAIBI	—
ARAGRACE	KANOO	—
PATRICIA	ALIREZA	—
TORREN MAERSK	KANOO	—

TONNAGE DISCHARGED: 35,698
WAITING TIME: NIL

Importers having goods on the above mentioned ships should complete their formalities as soon as possible. For any inquiries please contact the Shipping Agents.

LOSS OF PASSPORTS

TWO PAKISTANI PASSPORTS ONE BELONGING TO MR. AZIZUDDIN KARIM BUX OF NO. 163831 ISSUED AT JEDDAH AND ANOTHER TO MR. MOHD. KALEEMULLAH KHAN OF NO. AD 718325 ISSUED AT KARACHI WITH VALID RESIDENT PERMITS HAVE BEEN LOST. FINDER IS REQUESTED TO HAND THEM OVER TO PAKISAN EMBASSY OR INFORM MARINE SERVICES (JEDDAH) ON PHONE NO. 43148.

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A VARIATION

For several years now successive Israeli governments have forwarded the theme that they cannot allow the creation of a Palestinian state in the West Bank of the River Jordan because it would become a Soviet satellite and would fan subversion and chaos in the whole region. This week, Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan came up with a variation on the same theme, claiming that his government feared the rise of a Communist state in Lebanon and hence watched developments in that country closely with the hint that it might interfere.

For the Arabs, the claim of a Communist threat among the Palestinians or in Lebanon is so ridiculous that it warrants no answer. But in the West, and especially with the gullible Americans, the claim can easily find sympathetic ears or the Israelis would not have repeated them so often.

The truth of the matter is that the Palestinians are the last people in the Middle East to worry about Communism or to give others reason to worry about it. After 30 years of their own diaspora and misery in refugee camps that should be the fabled hotbed of revolution, there is no Palestinian Communist group to speak of.

In fact, despite their fragmentation, the Palestinians have only failed in producing a Communist commando group. In 1970, the Communist parties of Jordan, Syria, Lebanon and Palestine created al Ansar (Partisans) group. The PLO refused to admit it to its executive committee and the group failed to grow roots in the camps and fizzled out in a few months. At the moment, there are pseudo-Marxist and pro-Soviet groups. But that is merely a tactic because the U.S. wholeheartedly supports their sworn enemy.

The case of Lebanon is equally striking. There have been about a dozen free general elections since independence and not once has a Communist candidate been successful. An official party candidate would get no more than 1,000 votes against over 20,000 for the winner, and of the thousand one must not forget relatives, neighbors and friends who are not Communists.

Since the civil war there have been journalistic oversimplifications, describing the warring factions in Lebanon as leftists and rightists, and alternately as Muslims and Christians. These terms are only true in the broadest possible sense: There are many Christian "leftists" on the Muslim side and many Muslims who are anything but leftist.

Israel knows the facts as well as any Lebanese or Palestinian. The deliberate confusion of the facts betrays the kind of ill-will that the Arabs feel Israel will carry to Camp David. President Sadat has warned repeatedly in the past few days of Israel's ill-will. Even the American press has found reason to suspect Israel's ill-will although it hased its conclusions on the Begin settlements policy and the offer of partial deals. President Hafez Assad suspects that the Israelis are trying to use Lebanon as an excuse to draw the Syrian army into war.

It may just be that the Israelis are setting the scene for diversionary action should they find the Camp David pill unpalatable.

The question then of how the Lebanese civil war started and how it was allowed to drag on for three years will have been answered.

Unmaking Begin

By Colin Legum

TEL AVIV — Menachem Begin went to the Camp David summit strongly apprehensive that he will face not one but two adversaries, both of whom are seeking to unmake his premiership. President Anwar Sadat has made no secret of his belief that Begin is the main obstacle to peace, and that no progress is possible unless he is removed. Hence his interest in cultivating the friendship of Israel's defense minister, Gen. Ezer Weizman, and the opposition leader, Shimon Peres. But does President Carter also share Sadat's opinion that Begin is an insuperable stumbling block in the search for peace? It is the firm impression of Begin's closest associates (including Moshe Dayan) that he does.

Although American officials

here disclaim any such campaign on their part, what matters is that Begin and his advisers believe it to be so. Israelis have never been altogether sure about where Carter stands in his attitude towards them.

His two public commitments — on the need for a Palestinian homeland, and a return to the 1967 borders with only minor changes — are regarded both by the Israeli government and the main opposition party, the Maarach, as being inimical to Israeli interests.

It is clear therefore that Carter must do something to reassure Begin if the Camp David summit is to yield positive results — unless, of course, it is true that he shares Sadat's despair of getting anywhere with Begin.

This immediately raises the question whether Begin should — or can — be replaced. Despite his reputation as a strong leader, he is without question the weakest prime minister Israel has ever had — and not just because he is a sick man. Yet most Israeli politicians are agreed — including his opponents — that Begin cannot be defeated unless a situation were to arise in which the country is faced with a real choice between peace and security, or no peace within the present territorial borders.

Nobody seems to know where Begin really stands on Israel's future borders. Among the wide range of important issues on which he appears incapable of making up his mind is over the Jewish state's terri-

torial limits.

The prime minister's own colleagues in his cabinet appear to be as unsure as any outsider about whether he has changed his ideas about the limits of Israel's territory. Some seem to have formed the tentative impression that he is by no means as inflexible as his past record would suggest; they cite the ease with which he (and Dayan) were prepared to yield up the whole of Sinai once it appeared possible that Egypt would emerge as a peaceful neighbor. Others argue that his attitude on the Sinai proves nothing at all since it does not touch on the West Bank.

This uncertainty extends even to Begin's oldest cronies in his former Herut Party, some of whom suspect that their old "Commander" will agree to compromise on the West Bank under what they regard as Dayan's "evil influence."

What is certainly true is that Dayan's is the only voice to whom Begin listens on foreign policy.

This lack of clarity about Begin's real stand on territory obscures the central issue in the search for a peaceful settlement. Do Begin and other Israeli leaders see "territory" as inseparable from "security"? If they cannot conceive of any way of ever achieving their security without relinquishing control over most of the West Bank and Gaza then the arguments over border adjustments are really irrelevant to the search for a peaceful settlement in the Middle East. (NYT)

Assurances on the dollar

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON — Last month, while vacationing at Walt Disney World, in Florida, the Saudi Arabian Minister of Finance, Mohammed Aba Al-Khail, telephoned U.S. Treasury Secretary W. Michael Blumenthal.

Aba Al Khail told Blumenthal he had noted with interest President Carter's statement two days earlier expressing concern about the declining value of the dollar. Since his government, too, was worried about the dollar, could he get a better idea of Carter's plan?

Next morning, in a dramatic example of where power lies in the modern world, an air force jet was whizzing Blumenthal and Under Secretary for Monetary Affairs Anthony Solomon to Disney World. Put aside for the moment were Blumenthal's plans to go to Michigan to pick up an honorary degree and Solomon's scheduled flight to Denver to rejoin his ailing wife.

The upshot of the Blumenthal-Aba Al Khail visit was an interview published mid-week in a Kuwaiti newspaper in which Crown Prince Fahd reiterated confidence in the dollar and rejected the idea of pricing Saudi oil in other currencies. Treasury officials claim that Fahd's statement — which helped bolster the dollar in foreign exchange markets — was a direct result of Blumenthal's Disney World meeting on Aug. 19.

For three intensive hours, while tourists were enjoying the make-believe of Disney World, Aba Al Khail, Blumenthal and Solomon were dealing with the

real one of oil prices and inflation in the Saudi minister's hotel suite.

Aba Al Khail sought, and got, a review of administration and Federal Reserve plans to bolster the dollar. Blumenthal and Solomon assured him that the American trade and current account deficits are in the process of turning down. They reiterated Carter's determination to control inflation.

By telephone to Riyadh, Aba Al Khail relayed the gist of the conversation to Fahd and came back to Blumenthal with a few additional questions. From Washington on Aug. 20, and again on Aug. 21, Blumenthal talked to Aba Al Khail in Disney World.

What specific promises, if any, Blumenthal delivered is unknown. But his sales pitch was rewarded when Fahd gave his interview to "Al-Siyassa."

The United States is counting on the Saudis to dampen the demands elsewhere in the oil organization for a sharp increase in the price of oil.

Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani recently affirmed that the Saudis will press their partners to keep any future oil price increases gradual, despite the fact that U.S. inflation and the declining value of the dollar have meant a loss of from 10 to 14 per cent in the real price of oil in just the last year.

During the precipitate decline of the dollar exchange rate in the past month, rumors have multiplied that the cartel might price its oil in some currency other than the dollar, or in a basket of currencies that might

hedge its bets against foreign exchange losses.

But the Saudis are reluctant to move away from the dollar, despite the beating it has taken recently. Such a move would be a hard blow to the prestige of the dollar, which is not in the interest of the Saudis, who have heavy investments and reserves in dollars.

Beyond that, to move into the Japanese yen, or West German marks, or a basket of currencies carries its own risks: If the dollar recovers, then the Saudis would be stuck with a decline in the other currencies.

In political terms, the Kingdom would much prefer to maintain good relations with the United States, seen as providing a security umbrella against the Soviet Union.

Re-assured by Blumenthal's outline of Carter's plans, as passed on to him by Aba Al Khail, Fahd flatly rejected the notion of using other currencies to set prices and voiced his belief in the dollar as the most important currency.

He even added that as long as prices of consumer goods and manufactured goods remain stable without clear inflation, the Kingdom does not have any intention of raising prices.

The air force plane got Blumenthal to Michigan in time to get his degree. Solomon took a commercial flight from Detroit to Denver. Treasury officials agreed to Aba Al Khail's request to keep the Disney World visit quiet until his scheduled departure from the United States. (WP)

Oil companies look east

By Nicholas C. Chris

HOUSTON — With millions of dollars in potential contracts at stake, the race is on to see which petroleum companies gain an inside track to help China exploit its rich offshore oil deposits.

Foreign petroleum equipment suppliers have been selling to China for several years now, and the competition has been fierce. This summer four U.S. oil companies have been invited there to talk about contracts that would give the Chinese the manpower, the management, the equipment and technology to develop their offshore deposits.

The four companies are Pennzoil, Exxon, Union Oil Company of California and Phillips Petroleum.

J. Hugh Liedtke, chairman of Pennzoil, first of the four companies invited, recently visited China with a 14-man delegation. In an interview at Pennzoil headquarters here, Liedtke said his firm was drawing up a contract for submission to the Chinese. He also disclosed that Pennzoil had selected a geographical area in the Pohai Gulf, east of Peking, where it would like to begin work.

Liedtke said that if the Chinese decided to go along with a U.S. firm's presence there, "within three years you would probably have some rather substantial production coming, and by a five-year period it could be quite substantial."

"We're trying to find something conceptually agreeable to them, and which compensates us adequately for whatever contribution we have to make," he said.

China produces about 1.7 million barrels of oil daily, and what little it has had in excess output has been exported to

Japan in recent years.

The U.S. companies have a formidable competitor in the government-owned Japan National Oil Corporation which apparently has reached a preliminary agreement with the Chinese to help develop offshore oil in the Pohai Gulf.

One key to eventual U.S. company involvement in China's oil, or any non-Communist foreign involvement, an industry analyst noted, is how concession arrangements will be made. Generally, the oil companies take the production and sell it and pay the government royalties after recouping their initial investment. "But I don't see the Chinese letting the companies sell the oil," he said.

He noted that the Chinese presumably hope to use foreign currencies from oil exports to pay for the technology China needs to advance its industrialization.

There is potential, apparently, for drilling in the interior as well as developing the offshore oil fields.

But a Chinese decision to negotiate with U.S. oil officials is still a long way from any profits for the American companies. If the Chinese should decide to contract with the American firms, it would still take time to get the drilling rigs and other technology into place.

Also, the Chinese are noted for moving slowly and cautiously in such matters. China has been much more secretive than, for example, Mexico, which has discovered potential offshore oil deposits, but which is year away from putting such oil on the world market in large quantities.

The Japanese oil delegates already were in China when the Pennzoil representatives arrived in July, and Liedtke said the Chinese indicated that British and French companies probably would be invited also.

"We were on a barge in the Pohai Gulf and the Chinese were very frank about what they needed," he said. "They have a technological gap and while they have a few brilliant people, you cannot carry out an operation of this magnitude that they are going to carry out — to make a dent in the economy with a billion people, with the rapidly with which they want to carry it out — unless you do get some kind of supplementary help," Liedtke said.

In 1977 a CIA report said, "Peking can remove the technological handicaps of its oil industry virtually overnight by changing policy to allow foreign participation." Otherwise, the report noted, it would probably take the Chinese 10 to 12 years to fill the gap of trained manpower and expertise.

"Now the Chinese have opened the doors," said Christopher Phillips, whose Washington-based National Council on U.S.-China Trade handled the logistics of the four invitations.

"Their only solution to accomplish the industrial leap they want, with a top priority on energy development, is to use foreign expertise," he said in an interview. "This is a revolutionary change of view. A couple of years ago I would not have predicted that."

The man who probably did most to convince the Chinese to bring in the American companies was George Bush, according to most industry sources. Bush, former ambassador to the United Nations, was head of the first U.S. Liaison Office in Peking in 1974-75. He has since maintained close ties to the Chinese.

In an interview here, Bush confirmed he had told the Chinese they would best overcome the technology gap by bringing in U.S. companies.

He added that he had told them it would send out the right signals to the Soviet Union, among others, that China intends to be self-reliant in terms of its energy requirements as soon as possible, and certainly by the year 2000.

Liedtke was in China with Bush last September, and he and Bush have met with Chinese oil officials in Houston and Washington. Liedtke and Bush are close friends and former business associates.

Liedtke noted that the Chinese would need a lot of foreign exchange to fuel the crash industrialization program they have emphasized for their country.

"One area where you can get foreign exchange most quickly is in the sale of any excess oil and gas," he noted.

For years now, many U.S. oil men have found the lack of geological studies of Chinese oil fields a puzzle in trying to figure out the country's potential reserves. But Liedtke indicated the Chinese have made geological studies not previously known to the West.

For example, the Chinese gave Pennzoil geological studies of the Pohai Gulf. Liedtke said he was impressed by the information, adding that he had no doubt that China's oil potential was enormous.

"The Chinese have at least 46 potential oil basins, both offshore and in the interior, many of them in remote areas, and many of them virtually untouched," Liedtke said.

Liedtke, on the basis of his discussions with the Chinese, theorizes that the Chinese will talk to a few of the international companies to get pilot programs going, then decide how fast they want to involve others.

"I feel there is certainly room for more than one chosen company," he said.

About the time that the last U.S. oil company delegation returned from China at the end of this summer, a 25-member group of U.S. petroleum equipment suppliers will be leaving for China. It is similar to a delegation, also sponsored by the National Council for U.S.-China Trade, that went to China last year.

For the first time, the delegation of suppliers will include the representative of a helicopter company, Sikorsky. Helicopters provide a vital connection between sea and land in the offshore oil industry. (LAT)

saudi press review

"Al-Medina" described Japanese Premier Takeo Fukuda's visit to Saudi Arabia as a "friendly visit to a friendly country."

The Kingdom's decision to classify Japan as being among friendly countries during the 1973 oil embargo had earned Japan's appreciation. It also emphasized the significance of strong relations with a state like Japan which depends a great deal on others for her prosperity.

Ever since that time Japan had striven to consolidate her ties with Saudi Arabia.

Japan looks for Saudi oil

to meet more than one-third of her requirements, while Saudi Arabia stands in need of Japanese technology to build a strong economic base that could prove to be an alternative for her oil in the future.

The Japanese premier's visit, therefore, takes place at a good time. Contacts are fruitful to the point where Japan has undertaken to look after part of the Saudi petrochemical industry, the paper added.

"Al-Jazirah" said that the meeting between King Khaled and Fukuda could be called the "Asian summit of moderates."

as both are known for their restrained policies toward different political and economic issues and have earned an eminent position among the nations.

The visit is a positive step toward the implementation of Japan's new policy which, observers believe, is an admixture of economy and politics and an attempt to use both well for further cooperation and development.

Japan's technical potential can join Saudi Arabia's financial prowess and the raw materials she is exploiting to realize progress, stability and peace. The world is still in need of such honest efforts in the framework of fruitful and constructive cooperation.

"Al-Riyadh" also dwelt on the same subject. The visit assumed great significance because of the position of the two countries in the economic map of the world, as well as their strong relations.

Besides their economic weight, both Saudi Arabia and Japan have a political weight. While Saudi Arabia plays a prominent part in Arab and Islamic spheres, Japan has her own importance in her geogra-

phical situation, her economic and political power and the significant role she plays in many world issues.

Both Japan and Saudi Arabia attach great importance to

the present summit talks, and hope to broaden the scope of cooperation both in their own interests and in the interests of major issues confronting them. The international situation is

sure to occupy a high place in the talks and will be no less significant than the discussions on cooperation, the paper added.



On the literacy campaign
"Take him away, I'm busy learning now."

—AL-MEDINA

Back from holidays. — Okaz

The growing powers of the IMF

By Art Pine
First of two articles

WASHINGTON — Last February, a four-member field team was quietly sent from the International Monetary Fund to the Zambian capital, Lusaka, for discreet negotiations. The subject: the Zambian government's request for a \$305 million emergency loan to save the country's credit by underwriting its heavy balance-of-payments deficit.

After 21 days of delicate discussions, Zambia had its money. But in return, President Kenneth Kaunda had to promise to devalue his country's currency and slash government spending. The devaluation meant higher prices for imports, and the spending cuts meant reductions in income. The two actions lowered the Zambian standard of living, but the government had no choice. It was either accept the IMF's conditions or go bankrupt.

What occurred isn't unusual, but it serves to illustrate a point. The Fund, a 130-nation organization whose job is to police the badly strained world monetary system, is gaining increased power and influence over its members' affairs — often, in the case of weaker nations, to the point of setting the terms of their domestic economic policies.

Besides the Zambia case, the Fund has forced stringent austerity measures in 21 deficit-plagued nations over the past several years. In 1974 and 1977, it issued new lines of credit to Italy and the United Kingdom. In June, it approved a loan to Jamaica. And now, IMF officials are in the midst of negotiating with war-torn Zaire. What's more, international experts say the Fund's power is growing almost daily.

Too tough?

The question is, how is the IMF's Washington-based bureaucracy exercising its new power? Some critics say the Fund is too arbitrary and inflexible — overly tough on developing countries, and insensitive to the human consequences of the belt-tightening it prescribes for problem-ridden nations.

Indeed, Fund-mandated government austerity programs recently led to rioting in Peru, with residents protesting their leaders' decisions to raise domestic prices. And diplomats from some developing nations regularly grouse that the IMF officials demand more from smaller countries than large ones. "If the big countries resist," says one, "the Fund disappears."

The increased clout is a relatively recent phenomenon. Only a few years ago, the IMF's attempts to give countries economic advice were treated as little more than a gentleman's game. Fund field representatives held annual "consultations" with all member governments. But their urgings were taken with a grain of salt — particularly if the sitting government disagreed.

But now, with the past few years' dramatic changes in the world economic situation, the Fund has become a power to be reckoned with. "These days," says one international economist, "when the IMF talks, more and more countries are listening." And so are private banks and other international lending institutions.

The big multinational banks, in fact, are among the big winners in the Fund's hard-line approach. Although the money lent by the IMF ostensibly is for government-to-government balance-of-payments transactions, once it's in a country's hands it can be used to pay off loans to private banks if need be. And the IMF's policy prescriptions serve to guarantee the banks that the country will be a better credit risk.

New influence

The IMF's heightened new influence stems basically from two developments:

— The sharp rise in oil prices—the Arab countries' engineered in 1973 has thrown more countries into deficit — and dependence on IMF loans to save them from bankruptcy. Since private banks rely heavily on IMF judgments — and backup — in their own lending to countries, the Fund's pronouncements on policy have extra weight. If a nation wants the IMF's seal of approval, it has to toe the line.

— The recent overhaul of the international monetary system has given the Fund formal new authority to exercise "surveillance" over problem countries that have severe payments imbalances. While no one yet knows precisely how much power that entails, the charter revisions have given the IMF's recommendations increased status.

The Fund's say-so over domestic economic policies of individual countries stems primarily from its power over its own purse strings — specifically, the conditions it sets for making loans to countries that are in difficulty over exceptionally large balance-of-payments deficits.

The IMF's role in the world economic system essentially is that of a policeman for the "haves" — other Fund members, the nations that have lent money to financially troubled countries, and, indirectly, the large multinational banks. (The World Bank, the Fund's sister organization, deals with helping the "have-nots" by offering grants or low-interest loans for economic development projects in poor countries.)

Lender of last resort

If a rich or poor nation gets into balance-of-payments difficulty, the Fund steps in — often as lender of last resort — with an offer to help bail out that government by providing credit. But the credit is hinged on the condition that the country adopt stringent fiscal and monetary policies designed to eliminate its payments deficit. The more a country wants to borrow, the stiffer the terms the IMF sets. Often, by the time a country seeks Fund help, it's too late for anything but severe belt-tightening.

Fund officials argue that the trade-off is fair enough: were it not for the IMF's underwriting, the individual nations would go bankrupt, and would have to impose much harsher austerity programs than those the Fund insists on. Like a benevolent banker, the Fund aims for gradually restoring economic health to the deficit country — without demanding that it pay up on the spot.

Under the basic IMF loan system, nations may borrow up to 100 percent of their "quota," or membership fee in the Fund, divided into four separate "tranches" or lending categories, each with a progressively tougher set of strings attached. There also are special longer-term lending pools from which members may borrow additional amounts.

It's the power to set conditions for making loans that gives the Fund most of its clout. The organization's charter is worded vaguely enough that officials are free to establish whatever terms they think are needed. Talks between the government and Fund representatives often last for weeks. At the end, everything must be approved by the IMF executive board.

The results often are striking. In Zambia's case, for example, the government won a credit line of \$305 million, but had to devalue its currency by 10 percent and sharply slash spending. The U.K. won authority to borrow up to \$4 billion, but had to raise interest rates and pare spending. Jamaica received \$244 million — after devaluing and promising to slow wage increases.

Moreover, the IMF continues to influence national policies even after a loan is granted, because the aid usually is only for a year or so and requires a "performance evaluation" for renewal. So, Jamaica this year had to renegotiate a new domestic economic program after its 1977 efforts failed to meet the Fund's criteria. And IMF officials prodded Sri Lanka into its most sweeping economic reforms ever.

No dictating

IMF authorities insist the fund doesn't "dictate" domestic policies to individual countries. In the first place, the terms it sets almost always are worded in the euphemisms of international economics, unlikely to offend any government. "We never ask a country to devalue its currency," an insider says. "We just agree on limits for net foreign assets of its central bank."

Secondly, Fund negotiators almost always suggest several options for governments on each major issue. In the Zambian case, for example, IMF representatives suggested five

or six approaches for achieving each economic goal, and then Zambian officials chose among them, based on domestic political considerations.

There's often been criticism that the IMF's judgments are made by staff, not political officials, meaning that a nation's policies, in effect, are determined by sometimes youthful economists who never have been elected to office. In essence, that criticism is accurate. But often the IMF staff members are experienced. And in all cases, their work is reviewed by top Fund officials and the executive board.

In the case of the Zambian negotiations, all four Fund field team members were economists: a 40-year-old Italian, who has spent his career with the IMF and other international economic institutions, a 33-year-old Japanese economist, a 30-year-old Finn, and a 29-year-old London School of Economics graduate who has been at the Fund seven years.

Borrowers decide

Their proposals, the result of weeks of work, were approved by Zambian policymakers and top IMF officials. The decisions at the Zambian end were made by the prime minister and finance minister.

William B. Dale, a former U.S. Treasury official who is the Fund's deputy managing-director, insists that "the Fund can't dictate a nation's domestic economic policy." Even if a country "agreed to whatever we suggested," he says, "it's they, not we, who administer the policy. They've got to become satisfied the policies are correct before they adopt them."

And Paul A. Volcker, former U.S. Undersecretary of the Treasury for monetary affairs and now president of the New York Federal Reserve Bank, says the Fund's analysts usually are right on target. "You can pick your individual instances where in hindsight there's been some problem," Volcker says. "But by and large the Fund people do their jobs pretty well."

Still, in the end, even Fund insiders agree, the bottom line is whether the deficit-plagued country wants the IMF's money and imprimatur. "The borrowing countries accept the term because they need the IMF's good housekeeping seal of approval," says a U.S. official familiar with the negotiation process. "They know they can't function without it."

Adds one high developing-country policymaker involved recently in negotiating an IMF loan for his country: "It's just astonishing how much authority the IMF mission chief has. You're really dealing with a high class bunch of people here, and on balance I'd have to say they were fair. But the staff has one heck of a lot of clout."

Purse-string power

Fund officials deny the agency is more stringent with developing countries than with industrial nations — citing as examples recent demands on the United Kingdom and Italy. "It's fairly obvious we're not going to push big or small countries if they don't want to," one Fund source concedes. "The difficulty is, the smaller countries are in financial trouble more often."

Nevertheless, as holder of the purse strings, the Fund can get tough when it wants to. In ongoing negotiations with Zaire, a beleaguered Mobutu government already has agreed to give the IMF extensive influence over the country's economic policies as part of a \$1 billion plan to bolster its shaky regime. There even will be an IMF "technical adviser" in the Zairian Central Bank.

And Robert Solomon, a former Federal Reserve Board international monetary adviser who now is at the Brookings Institution, suggests there may be some truth to the charges that larger countries — and those with balance-of-payments surpluses, which theoretically are supposed to be as bad as deficits — emerge less scathed.

"The Fund may indeed have been too tough on some countries," Solomon says. "We seem to have fashioned a monetary system with the same old prejudices — that a deficit is bad but a surplus is good." He also is critical of the way IMF policy prescriptions are formulated: "You sometimes get the feeling that some pretty junior staff people are in effect mandating policy."

In any case, there seems to be agreement that the organization's demands are rarely unfounded. As a U.S. official puts it, "The problem isn't the Fund — the problem is the countries are in a bind and need to take drastic steps to get out. The reality is that the IMF loan makes it less painful for these countries to make their adjustments — even with the demands the Fund makes."

Who is sovereign?

The question is, how much is the Fund's insistence an unwarranted intrusion on national sovereignty? While some countries go kicking and screaming to the IMF's bargaining tables, others seem to welcome the Fund's toughness as a cover for imposing needed cutbacks they know will be unpopular. "The Fund makes a terrific scapegoat," one policymaker says.

In still other cases, the governments sometimes turn out to be too weak or ill-equipped to carry out cutback programs on their own. In Peru, for example, outside observers say it's unlikely the regime would have been able to slash programs without Fund intervention. And onlookers say Zairian officials simply weren't technically able to develop their own programs.

At least some of the criticism over the way the Fund treats developing countries may be reduced as a result of a new approach to IMF lending involving longer-term loans. Until recently, the major form of IMF lending has been to extend credit to a country for a year at a time. If the government did not perform as expected, the line of credit simply was cancelled.

Under the new program, however, the Fund now works out a longer-term plan with borrowing nations designed to help restore the local economy over a three-year period. In the case of Jamaica, where Prime Minister Michael Manley has criticized IMF officials for not fully "understanding" poorer nations' needs, policy makers are viewing the new procedure as "a better tool" for the IMF to use.

What is less certain is how much influence the Fund will be able to exert on nations that aren't actually trying to borrow money — such as West Germany, Denmark, or the United States. Although the organization's newly revised charter grants it increased power in this area, the rules of the game haven't been drawn yet. "They're still feeling their way," a knowledgeable onlooker says.

Policing the rich

Dale and other IMF officials insist that "we're taking the matter seriously" in trying to develop standards and procedures for policing countries that are not currently borrowing, but some observers are skeptical. "The fact is, they're just not going to be able to force any nation to make cutbacks if it doesn't need IMF money," one observer says.

The issue may be decided quickly, however. Jacques de Larosiere, the Fund's new managing-director, was a co-author (along with former U.S. Treasury Undersecretary Edwin H. Yeo) of the Fund's new "surveillance" power, and is said to be taking a more aggressive stance than his predecessor, former Dutch Finance Minister H. Johannes Witteveen.

The Fund's directors are appointed by the various finance ministers of the IMF's 130 member nations and take their policy instructions from their home governments. The voting power of the directors is weighed according to the size of the economy of the nation they represent. The U.S. director controls just under 21 percent of the votes. Zambia's ballot is counted in with those of several other African nations as a single region vote.

In any case, the corner has been turned for the once-toothless IMF to the officials in the Zambian treasury — and others in governments throughout the industrial and developing world — The Fund now is a force to be respected. And for better or worse, analysts say that's unlikely to change very soon. — (WP)



"Near Stoke-by-Nayland," Lionel Constable's painting at the Tate Gallery, long assumed the work of his famous father John.

A son a bit too much like his father

By Donald Wintersgill

LONDON — A cloud of doubt is hanging over the British art world after detective work by two art historians unmasked several works which were thought to be by John Constable (1776-1837), one of Britain's greatest artists. They are in fact by his son, Lionel (1828-1887).

Among the pictures are examples prized until now in public collections in Oxford, Berlin, Munich, Cambridge (Massachusetts), New Haven (Connecticut), Philadelphia and London.

This discovery brings into doubt many other paintings and drawings which may or may not be by Constable or his family. For at least five of Constable's seven children,

including Lionel, painted or drew.

Works certain to be by Constable will stay as valuable as ever. But collectors and museums may become very cautious about buying some of the others—and prices may suffer.

The detectives are Leslie Parris, of the Tate Gallery, London, and Ian Fleming-Williams, an art historian and academic. They organized a big exhibition at the Tate in 1976 to mark the 200th anniversary of Constable's birth. This show included a section of works by "friends of John Constable."

Parris and Fleming-Williams used several clues to find out the truth. Photographs taken by Lionel Constable were unearthed still in the fa-

mily's possession. They closely resembled two paintings which had been thought to be by John, called "Bridge on the Mole" and "An Old Barn."

Handwriting on drawings is very like Lionel's. The date on other drawings is in a style never used by John—it is just '19 standing for 1918. But even these seem to have been altered from '49.

Parris and Fleming-Williams also note, in the September issue of "The Burlington Magazine," "Lionel applies paint more thinly and with a lighter touch than his father. His paint is less 'juicy'...He seems to have a fondness for pinky-mauve tones in skies... Lionel lacks his father's feeling for, and understanding, of structure...Foliage texture is

painted with no understanding of mass or growth.

One of the paintings now attributed to Lionel, "Near Stoke-by-Nayland," a landscape in the Tate Gallery, has been much admired by experts as a fine piece of work. It seems that Lionel was an artist of merit even if he was heavily influenced by his father.

Lionel's work does not seem to have deliberately passed on to the public as his father's. All the dubious works were sold by John Constable's grandchildren Hugh and Ella between 1880 and 1920. Hugh Constable, in saying they were by John, was almost certainly in honest error. But works sold by the family will now be under the shadow of suspicion. — (OFNS)



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CROSSWORD PUZZLE

by THOMAS JOSEPH

ACROSS

- 38 Sight
- 40 Secluded valley
- 5 Poker player's holding
- 9 English composer
- 18 Flag down
- 12 Richness; substance
- 13 Shed
- 14 French friend
- 15 Grain
- 16 Old Calif. fort
- 17 It's some-times grand
- 19 Designate
- 20 Bridge position
- 21 Nursery trio
- 22 Chinese civet
- 24 Epic poet
- 25 Italian family
- 26 - up (liberate)
- 27 Spoil
- 28 Slavery
- 31 Hour: II
- 32 Waft
- 33 Thumb
- 34 Destroyed
- 36 Fat
- 37 Church settings
- 38 Different

DOWN

- 1 Group of plotters
- 2 Fragrance
- 3 Having troubles
- 4 French marshal
- 5 Devoutness
- 8 Moslem V.I.P.
- 7 Almost instantly
- 8 Const. of a vicious circle
- 10 Point of view
- 11 Boarder
- 15 Bacteriologist's wire
- 16 Instance
- 21 Shape
- 22 Clinging shrub
- 23 Usually
- 24 Traffic sound
- 25 Cargo compartments
- 26 Wallace or Noah
- 29 Spray
- 30 German city
- 35 Snore
- 36 Parliament, e.g.: abbr.

Yesterday's Answer

CHASE CLARA
NOVEL ALARON
FIREL DOTTIE
PER MAR
SIDESHOW
SAMITE TARE
ELITE BOSSIE
DELL DELOP
DETECTED
RON ALL
DIAMOND HEAD
ORION BERTIE
MARINE PRION

Contract Bridge

B. Jay Becker

The Turn of the Screw

South dealer. North-South vulnerable.

NORTH

♠ K J 8 2
♥ A Q
♦ K J
♣ Q 9 7 4

EAST

♠ A 10 7 5 3
♥ K Q 10 9 8 5 3
♦ 10 8 2
♣ J 10 5 2

West ♠ 9 4
♥ Q 10
♦ Q 9
♣ 8

East ♠ A
♥ 7 4
♦ J 10
♣ J 10

The bidding:

South West North East
1 ♠ 3 ♥ 3 ♠ Pass
4 ♠ Pass 4 ♠ Pass
5 ♠

Opening lead - king of hearts.

Let's say you're declarer at six diamonds and West leads the king of hearts. When dummy appears, you see that if the clubs are not divided 3-3 you may have to lose a spade and a heart and go down one. However, there's actually much more to the play than meets the naked eye. There are many ways of making the slam even if the clubs are not divided 3-3, and in line with this thought you should win the heart lead with dummy's ace and play six rounds of

trumps, then cash the A-K of clubs. West discards four hearts as the trumps and clubs are led and East discards four spades and a club. This is now the position:

North ♠ K Q
♥ 7 4
♦ Q 9
♣ 8

South ♠ 9 4
♥ Q 10
♦ Q 9
♣ 8

You then lead your last of spades from dummy, the queen, and the endplay position you have been striving for is at hand. East cannot throw a black card without yielding a trick immediately, so he is forced to discard his four of hearts. You then lead a spade to dummy's singleton king, compelling East to win with his singleton ace. As a result, you wind up making the slam when East is forced to return a club from his 4-4 to dummy's Q-8. The heart loser you started with simply disappears.

ARAB NEWS CALENDAR

PRAYER TIMES

TUESDAY

	Fajr	Ishraq	Dhuhr	Asr	Maghreb	Isha
Mecca	4:54	6:12	12:24	3:49	6:30	8:00
Medina	4:53	6:10	12:25	3:53	6:32	8:02
Nejd	4:24	5:43	11:55	3:23	6:02	7:32

DHAHRAN TV

Time	Program
5:30	Childrens Show
5:49	Jokers Wild
6:08	Welcome BK. Kotter
6:33	Hairy-O
7:24	Health Education
7:25	Baretha
8:25	Second run Theater
Mr. Rogers No. 1224	Zoom No. 432
IMP	No. 493
No. 208	Chicken Ala Kotter
Mysterious Case	Do it for them Mother
Playin police	Luv

WEATHER

Forecast for the next 24 hours:
Chances still persist for intermittent showers over the western and southwestern highlands with occasional thunderstorms. Moderate summer weather will prevail over the rest of the Kingdom, with surface winds blowing northeasterly to northwesterly at moderate speed.
Sea conditions will be moderate to medium in the territorial waters.

	Monday's temperatures (maximum, minimum in centigrade)
Mecca	38 28
Jeddah	35 23
Riyadh	39 23
Dhahran	35 27
Medina	41 24
Taif	33 21
Tabuk	38 21
Turaif	37 22
Sulayil	40 19
Abha	28 12

SAUDI RADIO

Afternoon Transmission

- 2:00 Opening
- 2:01 The Holy Quran
- 2:05 Gems of Guidance
- 2:10 S.A. - A Daily Chronicle
- 2:15 Music
- 2:30 On Islam
- 2:40 Under the Limelight
- 2:50 Reflections on Fasting
- 2:55 Music
- 3:00 NEWS
- 3:10 Press Review
- 3:15 Music - Machine
- 3:20 Music - Machine
- 3:50 Close Down

Evening Transmission

- 10:00 Opening
- 10:01 The Holy Quran
- 10:05 Reflections on Fasting
- 10:10 Light Music
- 10:15 NEWS
- 10:25 S.A. - A Daily Chronicle
- 10:30 Selection of Music
- 11:00 World of Machine
- 11:10 Press Review
- 11:15 The Stevie Wonder Story
- 11:45 Enigmatic Saudi Arabians
- 12:00 Islamic Contributions
- 12:15 In the Quiet
- 12:45 A Rendezvous with Dreams
- 12:59 Close Down

BBC

Morning Transmission

- 7:00 Newsdesk
- 7:30 Nature Notebook
- 7:45 Financial News
- 7:55 Reflections
- 8:00 World News
- 8:09 *Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary
- 8:30 *Sarah Ward
- 8:45 World Today
- 9:00 Newsdesk
- 9:30 *Opera Star
- 10:00 World News
- 10:09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary
- 10:30 *Sarah Ward
- 10:45 *Rescued in Time
- 11:00 World News
- 11:09 Reflections
- 11:15 Piano Style
- 11:30 Brain of Britain 1978
- 12:00 World News
- 12:09 British Press Review
- 12:15 World Today
- 12:30 Financial News
- 12:40 Look Ahead
- 12:45 The Tooy Myatt Request Show
- Afternoon Transmission
- 1:15 Ulster in Focus
- 1:30 Discovery
- 2:00 World News
- 2:09 News about Britain
- 2:15 Alphabet of

Musical Curios

- 2:30 Sports International
- 3:00 Radio Newsreel
- 3:15 Promenade Concert
- 3:45 Sports Round-up
- 4:00 World News
- 4:09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary
- 4:30 The Pleasure's Yours
- 5:15 Report on Religion
- 6:00 Radio Newsreel
- 6:15 *Outlook
- 7:00 World News
- 7:09 Commentary
- 7:15 *Lord Peter Wimsey: The Five Red Herring
- 7:45 World Today
- 8:00 World News
- 8:09 *Books and Writers
- 8:30 *Take One
- 8:45 Sports Round-up
- 9:00 World News
- 9:09 News about Britain
- 9:15 Radio Newsreel
- 9:30 Promenade Concerts
- 10:00 Outlook: News Summary
- 10:39 Stock Market Report
- 10:49 Look Ahead
- 10:45 Ulster in Focus
- 11:00 World News
- 11:09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary
- 11:30 The Pleasure's Yours

VOA

P.M.

- 8:00 News Roundup: Reports: Actualities: Opinion: Analyses
- 8:30 Dateline
- 9:00 Special English: News Summary
- 9:05 News: Feature, The Making of a Nation
- 9:30 Music USA: (Standards)
- 10:00 News Roundup: Reports: Actualities: Opinion: Analyses
- 10:15 Opinion: Analyses

News Summary

- 11:30 VOA Magazine: America; Science; Cultural; Letter.
- 11:00 Special English: News
- 11:30 Music USA: (Jazz)

VOA WORLD REPORT

- Midnight
- 12:00 News... newsmakers' voices... correspondents reports... background features... media comments... news analyses.

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Your Individual Horoscope

For Tuesday, September 12, 1978

Frances Drake

What kind of day will tomorrow be? To find out what the stars say, read the forecast given for your birth sign.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 20)

Stellar influences are good so why not make a try for some advancement, stepping up your pace. Be careful not to scatter your energies.

TAURUS (Apr. 21 to May 21)

Less opposition than you expect will be found from certain quarters. Put intuition and some of your basically sound ideas to work.

GEMINI (May 22 to June 21)

The odds may appear to be against you at the moment, but don't lose the focus on your objectives. Use a little imagination to improve your chances.

CANCER (June 22 to July 23)

This is not a stimulating day, but it can be lived up by thinking over future plans and eliminating non-essentials from your program.

LEO (July 24 to Aug. 23)

Don't be floundering around without some definite objective in mind. Know what you are doing and where you are heading.

VIRGO (Aug. 24 to Sept. 23)

Intuition is strong, but check the facts at hand to make certain that any move is not based on impulse alone.

LIBRA (Sept. 24 to Oct. 23)

An unusually satisfactory day is in store for you if you act with natural good will and finesse. Pay no attention to pessimists.

SCORPIO (Oct. 24 to Nov. 23)

Encourage order around you to reduce any chance of confusion in attitudes, especially where members of the family are involved.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 24 to Dec. 21)

A setback can be a lesson to you not to try to hurry things too much, particularly concerning a romantic involvement.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20)

The answer to a problem may be found in the casual conversation you have with someone who has your best interests at heart.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19)

Try to maintain harmony or you may find yourself embroiled in a controversy that is not of your own making.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20)

Restlessness is felt, and this might be the day to mull over changes for the better that are overdue.



SAUDI SWIMMERS: Al-Said Fakr (left) and Alawi Mekwi, the Saudi swimmers, in training at Folkestone, England, last month. Mekki went on to beat 11 professionals and two other amateurs in a race across the English Channel sponsored by Prince Faisal bin Fahd.

'We are gaining strength'

Korchnoi defense seen as turning point

BAGUIO CITY, Sept. 11 (AP) — Viktor Korchnoi's brilliant defense in Sunday's drawn 20th game has given him such great encouragement it may be the turning point in his battle for the world chess crown against champion Anatoly Karpov, the challenger's seconds and some experts said Monday.

Korchnoi, badly trailing with only one victory against Karpov's four, transformed what seemed a certain defeat into a draw in Sunday's resumption of the adjourned game.

"We are gaining strength," were the first words Korchnoi told his seconds after the game ended in 63 moves Sunday. "I think we extended the match one month longer by drawing the game."

"It was a great encouragement for Viktor," said British grandmaster Raymond Keene, Korchnoi's chief second and representative on the tournament jury.

"It could be the turning point of the match," said Michael Stean of England, Korchnoi's other second. "I'm not saying it will, but it could."

Korchnoi, a Soviet defector who is 20 years Karpov's senior, plays white in Tuesday's 21st game. Unlike previous games, he is not expected to venture into risky moves that, with blunders, were largely responsible for his four humiliating setbacks.

The first player to win six games wins the championship.

"His back is against the wall," said Dutch international master Lodewijk Prins, "and I think he will not play some risky moves because it will be critical or maybe fatal for him."

Prins agreed that the rally could be the match's turning point. "He has gained moral encouragement."

Although most experts thought little of Karpov's sealed move, they still attributed the draw to the challenger's magnificent defense.

"Despite his weak sealed

move, Karpov still had a winning line," said grandmaster Oscar Panno of Argentina.

Yugoslav journalist and chess master Miroslav Radovic said Karpov should have captured a

pawn with his queen, which he instead moved to queen six on his 42nd move. "The pawn Karpov refused to take decidedly gave Korchnoi a chance to draw the game in the end."

Baltimore Colts broken in 42-0 in second straight humiliation

NEW YORK, Sept. 11 (AP) — The Baltimore Colts, blasted out of hostile Texas stadium 38-0 by the Dallas Cowboys last Monday night, found home no more to their liking Sunday as the Miami Dolphins clobbered them 42-0 in National Football League play.

Don Strock, playing in place of injured quarterback Bob Griese, pierced the Colts' defense with three touchdown passes — a five-yarder to Nat Moore, a two-yarder to Bruce Hardy and a 14-yarder to Andre Tillman.

The Colts, unable to muster a scoring drive with Mike Kirkland at quarterback against the Cowboys (replacing injured Bert Jones), tried Bill Troup this time with equal success. Troup was intercepted five times, one of them returned 53 yards by Norris Thomas for a Miami touchdown.

In other NFL action it was Oakland 21, San Diego 20; Cleveland 13, Cincinnati 10 in overtime; Dallas 34, New York Giants 22; Green Bay 28, New Orleans 17; Washington 35, Philadelphia 30; Pittsburgh 21, Seattle 10; New England 16, St. Louis 6; Houston 20, Kansas City 17; New York Jets 21, Buffalo 20; Los Angeles 10, Atlanta 0; Chicago 16, San Francisco 13 and,

on Saturday night, Detroit 15, Tampa Bay 7, Denver is at Minnesota Monday night.

Tight end Dave Casper fell on a fumble in the San Diego end zone on the game's final play and Errol Mann kicked the extra point that gave Oakland its victory over the Chargers.

With 10 seconds to play and the raiders on San Diego's 14-yard line, quarterback Ken Stabler was hit by defensive end Fred Dean and fumbled. The ball toward the San Diego goal line, Casper got to it first, bobbled it into the end zone and fell on it for the score.

It was Oakland's second TD of the fourth quarter, wiping out the Chargers' 20-7 lead. With 8:26 to play Stabler hit Morris Bradshaw on a 44-yard TD bomb.

Don Cockroft kicked a 27-yard field goal with 4 1/2 minutes gone in sudden-death overtime to give the Browns their victory over Cincinnati. The Browns' Larry Collins sprinted 41 yards to the Cleveland 47 with the fifth-period kickoff and quarterback Brian Sipe passed 18 yards to tight end Ozzie Newsome in the march to the winning score.

Roger Staubach's two touchdown passes and Robert Newhouse's pair of short scoring

runs carried the Cowboys past the Giants, David Whitehurst's four touchdown passes, three to rookie James Lofton on plays covering 42, 47 and 18 yards propelled unbeaten Green Bay past the Saints.

Washington quarterback Joe Theismann threw three touchdowns, one of them a 37-yard flea-flicker to Danny Buggs, and ran for another score to help turn back Philadelphia. Terry Bradshaw's touchdown tosses of four yards to Lynn Swann and 20 yards to running back Sid Thornton led Pittsburgh over the Seahawks.

Steve Grogan found Russ Francis for 24 yards on a touchdown pass, and sprinted five yards for another TD in New England's triumph over St. Louis. Earl Campbell scored two fourth-quarter touchdowns, from one and two yards out, to give the Oilers their come-from-behind victory over Kansas City. The winning score came with 1:50 to play.

Richard Todd threw three TD passes, two of them Jerome Barkum — with the game winner, coming just 50 seconds from the final gun — as the Jets turned back Buffalo.

Rookie Frank Corral kicked a 19-yard second-quarter field goal and Cullen Bryant plunged in for a late one-yard score in the Rams' luster effort against Atlanta.

Chicago's Doug Buffone intercepted a pass, then lateraled it to Virgil Livers, who ran it to the San Francisco 35-yard line, setting up Roland Harper's short TD dive that vaulted the Bears over the 49ers. O.J. Simpson registered his first 100-yard rushing game scored his first touchdown for San Francisco.

U.K. athletics head dismisses boycott of states using drugs

LONDON, Sept. 11 (R) — Arthur Gold, British president of the European Athletic Association, Monday dismissed a suggestion that Britain should boycott track and field events involving teams suspected of using banned drugs.

"For any national federation to withdraw from international competition would be a cowardly acceptance of moral defeat," he said in a letter to the "Guardian".

The proposal was made last week by British Olympic coach Tom McNah but Gold asked in his letter: "How can any national federation properly decide with whom it would not compete?"

"Who is to put which country on trial? Can any athletic association — anywhere in the world — guarantee that none of its athletes is using anabolic steroids to improve performance?"

Every effort must be made to improve testing procedures.

Yankees steamroll on to AL East tie

NEW YORK, Sept. 11 (AP) — The New York Yankees continued their dramatic comeback Sunday with a 7-4 victory over Boston, completing a four-game sweep in Fenway Park that put them in a tie with Boston for first place in the American League East.

With 20 games remaining, New York's defending world champions and Boston have 86-56 records. The staggering Red Sox, who led the Yankees by as many as 14 games on July 19, have won only two of their last 11 games.

Graig Nettles, Roy White,

Thurman Munson and Bucky Dent had three hits apiece and Ed Figueroa and Rich Gossage combined on a five-hitter as the Yankees streaked to their sixth consecutive victory and their 16th in the last 18 games.

Boston's gamble in starting rookie southpaw Bobby Spruiell failed quickly as the Yankees jumped to a 3-0 lead in the first inning, two of them courtesy of Nettles' base hit.

New York added two runs in the second on singles by Dent, Willie Randolph, Thur-

man Munson, a groundout by Jackson and a single by Lou Piniella.

Figueroa allowed three runs and three hits, including Fred Lynn's 21st homer in the first six innings. Gossage, earning his 23rd save, was nicked for an unearned run in the seventh.

Elsewhere, the California Angels continued to move in on Kansas City in the AL East with a 13-1 victory over the Royals as Don Baylor knocked in five runs with a grand-slam homer and a single. The victory left the Angels only half a game behind the Royals in the race.

Glenn Borgmann's two-run homer snapped a 30-inning scoreless streak for Minnesota and Dave Goltz won his 12th game of the year as the Twins beat the Milwaukee Brewers 3-1.

Rick Manning greeted reliever John Hiller with a run-scoring single in the ninth inning and Buddy Bell followed

with a two-run homer to give the Cleveland Indians a 7-4 victory over the Detroit Tigers.

Thad Bosley scored the tie-breaking run on an errant pickoff attempt by pitcher Glenn Abbott and the Chicago White Sox edged the Seattle Mariners 2-1.

Doyle Alexander scattered eight hits and the Texas Rangers, capitalizing on four unearned runs in the fourth inning, defeated the Oakland A's 8-3 in the first game of a double-header. The A's came back to win the second game 2-1.

In the National League, Rick Monday drove in four runs with two homers as the Los Angeles Dodgers spoiled Jim Bouton's return to the major leagues with an 11-5 victory over the Atlanta Braves.

Cincinnati's Johnny Bench drilled a three-run homer and Dave Concepcion drove in two runs with singles, helping Tony Seaver defeat San Francisco for the first time in five tries this season with an 8-1 victory over the Giants.

Pate halts Hancock bid, captures Southern Open

COLUMBUS, Georgia, Sept. 11 (AP) — Defending champion Jerry Pate dropped in a 12-foot birdie putt on the 15th hole Sunday to halt the bid of a charging Phil Hancock and capture the Southern Open Golf tournament by one stroke.

Pate, who finished with a 69 over the 6,791-yard par 70 Green Island Country Club course for a 72-hole total of 269, 11 under par, played steady par golf until the 15th, a par four, 440-yard hole. He then calmly dropped in the winning putt to snap the deadlock.

Hancock, playing about a half hour ahead of Pate, had finished second to Pate here a year ago. He came closer this time, however, than the seven-stroke difference in 1977.

He fired a brilliant 64, catching Pate with his sixth and final birdie, also on the 15th hole, finishing with a 270 total for the four days.

It was the fifth tour victory for Pate in his third full season.

Pate, who won the U.S. amateur title in 1974 and won

Zaman squash tournament lead grows

KREFELD, West Germany, Sept. 11 (R) — Qamar Zaman of Pakistan extended his lead in the World Squash Tournament by beating his compatriot Hidi Jehan in the final of the West German leg of the series here Sunday.

Zaman, winner of the two previous tournament events in the Netherlands and Sweden, won 6-9, 9-5, 9-0, 9-4.

The 27-year-old from Peshawar, who looks certain to be confirmed as the world's top-ranked player when the official seedings are announced shortly, started weakly.

But as the game progressed his physical strength and skills proved too much for Jehan, number four in the current rankings.

Four Pakistanis reached the semifinals. Saturday night, Yahan beat Magsood Ahmed 10-9, 10-8, 9-0, while Zaman went through to the final after his semifinal opponent Mohibullah Khan withdrew because of a stomach upset.

Zaman now leads the intermediate classification with 12 points, ahead of Yahan with eight and Mohibullah with six. The top eight of the 16 competing players qualify for the tournament final in Karachi in December.



Pam Shriver in action against Martina Navratilova Saturday.

Wins fourth U.S. Open title

Evert shatters Shriver's dream

NEW YORK, Sept. 11 (R) —Chris Evert won the women's singles at the U.S. Open tennis championship here Sunday when she ended 16-year-old Pam Shriver's fairytale run in the final.

Evert won 7-5, 6-4 to become the first woman since

Helen Jacobs in 1935 to win the title four times in a row.

But the two Americans fought an unexpected even battle and Evert had to call on her resources to heat the six foot high school girl.

Shriver showed no hint of nervousness and played mag-

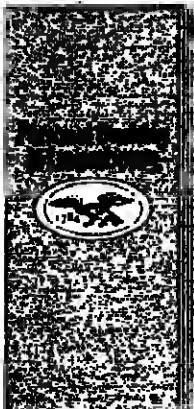
nificent, powerful tennis for an hour and a half.

Time and again, Shriver, who beat the Wimbledon champion and top seed Martina Navratilova in Friday's semi-final, brought roars from the crowd with her spectacular volleys, many of which she put away for winners.

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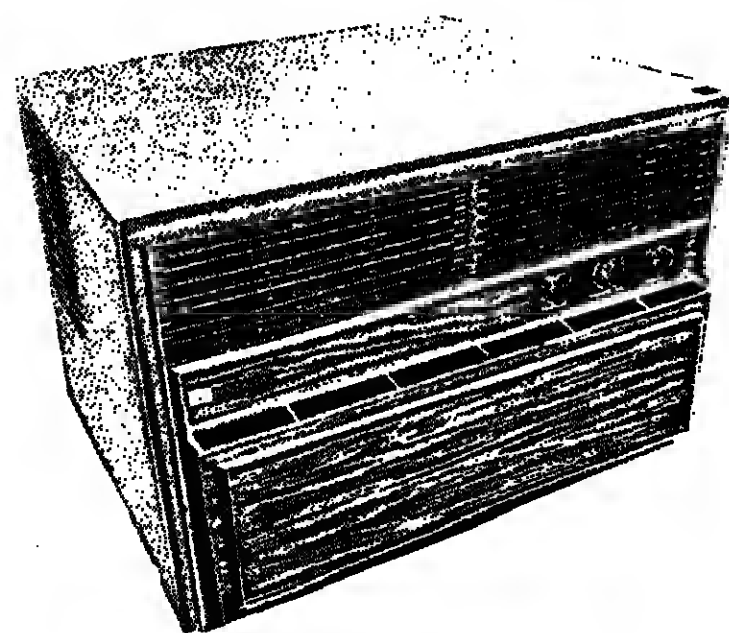
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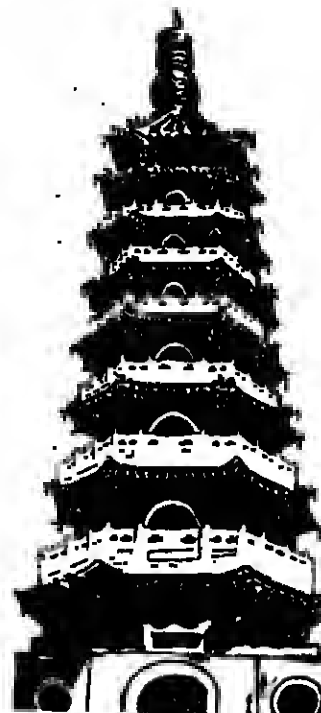
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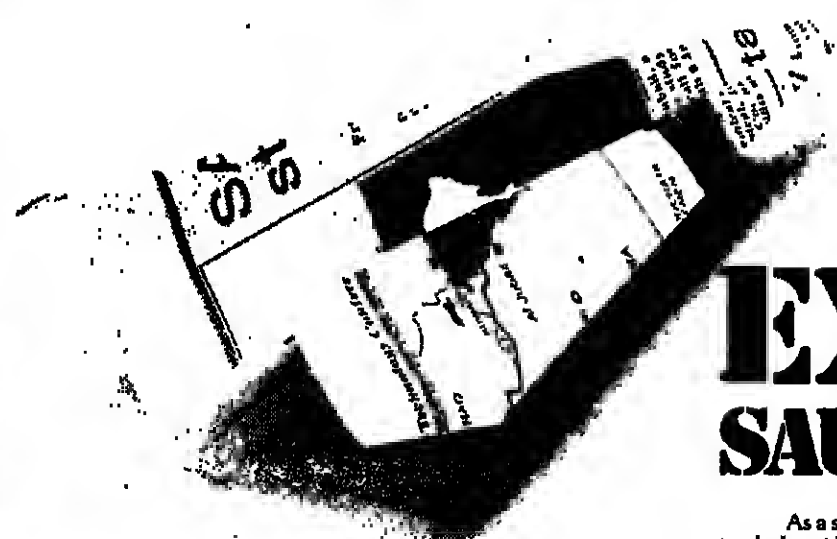
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Late News

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Somoza slaps martial law on two ravaged provinces

MANAGUA, Nicaragua Sept. 11 (Agencies) — President Anastasio Somoza declared martial law Monday in two states where guerrillas attacked national troops and broke open a fresh offensive aimed at forcing Somoza from power.

"There is no longer any doubt, it is a civil war," said Alvaro Chamorro Mora, vice president of the anti-Somoza Conservative Party.

A decree issued by the presidential press secretary said all constitutional guarantees were suspended for 30 days in the states of Esteli and Masaya in the southwest, where guerrillas battled the capital.

The guard, Nicaragua's 7,500-man army and police force, claimed Sunday that its forces were "maintaining control and order in the whole country."

But the Red Cross said there was heavy gunfire in two sections of the capital and in the cities of Esteli 104 kilometers north of the capital, in Masaya 29 kilometers to the south and in Leon, 104 kilometers to the northwest.

U.S. lawmaker arraigned on 3 perjury charges

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 11 (AP) — U.S. Representative Daniel J. Flood was arraigned on three federal perjury charges Monday in a case involving thousands of dollars in alleged bribes.

Flood, a former actor, is noted for his flamboyance and handlebar mustache.

The 15-term congressman, who is seeking re-election, spoke briefly during the proceeding to acknowledge that he understood his constitutional rights and had read the indictment returned by a grand jury last week. He has vehemently denied the charges.

Flood was released on a personal recognizance bond of \$10,000. He walked through a crowd of reporters silently.

The 74-year-old Flood is accused of lying under oath when he testified at the Oct. 11, 1977 trial of his former aide, Stephen B. Elko. He swore he did not know about a payoff given to Elko by William K. Peters, a former trade school operator.

Flood's indictment alleges the congressman knew of the bribe within a few days after Elko took the money in the spring of 1972.

Elko was convicted of taking \$25,000, in bribes to influence Flood in getting federal funds and favors for Peters' now-defunct West Coast enterprises.

Elko, who is serving a three-year sentence and is cooperating with federal authorities, has accused Flood of taking more than \$100,000 in payoffs.

A Red Cross spokesman described the cities of Esteli and Masaya as being "a bloody situation," but since telephone lines between the capital and the cities were cut, it was not possible to verify reports of continued fighting.

Forest fire rages across Denver hills

DENVER, Colorado, Sept. 11 (AP) — A fast-spreading forest fire raged out of control Sunday through more than 1,000 acres of crackling dry timber and brush in the foothills southwest of Denver.

Authorities ordered residents to evacuate some of the expensive homes that dot the steep ridges. At one point, flames were within a half of a mile of the \$55 million world headquarters complex of the Johns-Manville Corp.

On the exclusive Ken-Caryl West Ranch Development, flames were reported within 50 yards of homes ranging in value from \$185,000 to \$400,000, said Charlie Wilson, director of marketing.

Two firefighters suffered minor injuries, and the cause of the blaze was not immediately known.

Two helicopters made repeated sweeps over the rolling hills, dumping 250-gallon buckets of water on flames as 250 firefighters from 10 departments and the state forest service fought the blaze using hand tools, bulldozers and backfires.

Gusty winds blew the flames up the canyons, covering hundreds of yards in minutes. One fire crew lost nearly 200 yards of hose when the fire surrounded them, forcing them to run for safety.

Fingers of smoke and flame trailed from the canyons along a 3-to 5-mile stretch of ridges 15 to 20 miles southwest of Denver.

A huge column of smoke rising from the fire could be seen through the metropolitan Denver area.

The fire remained out of control early Monday, although fire breaks had been cut through the pine, spruce and scrub oaks and ringed most of the area.

The hillsides were as steep as 70 degrees in some areas. Firefighters had only hand tools and backpack water pumps on the hillsides but bulldozers cut firebreaks at the top and bottom.

Three firefighters suffered minor injuries, and more than 20 treated for smoke inhalation.

The Red Cross spokesman said no exact figures were available, but there were casualties in the Sunday battles.

In the capital, the central area of the city where Somoza lives and works in his bunker was quiet. Heavily armed troops patrolled the streets.

A National Guard spokesman said "complete normality" had been restored to the capital, where the government newspaper "Novedades" said at least 16 persons were killed in fighting Sunday.

Glass littered the streets, intersections were blocked by burned out vehicles, and residents and guerrillas made barricades out of paving stones.

That is the scene in Leon, a city of about 50,000 people located 145 kilometers northwest of Managua, as civilians and leftist guerrillas battle the national guard.

The guerrillas tried to storm the National Guard headquarters near the center of the city and for a time occupied the cathedral, located on a promontory overlooking the central plaza.

From the top of the cathedral, the guerrillas fired down at the guard compound, in a valley about two blocks from the plaza.

The cathedral's outer walls were riddled with gunfire.

The guard headquarters was surrounded by a number of automobiles riddled with bullet holes. One American-made Sedan was propped at a slant across a barricade made of sandfilled gasoline drums.

A guard officer said the car tried to crash through the barricade at high speed Saturday night and was shattered by heavy gunfire.

Two armored cars mounting small cannon and machineguns stood ready in front of the guard compound.

Helmeted National Guardsmen patrolled in trucks or on foot in company strength. Long lines of soldiers carrying automatic weapons moved in single file, covering each other.

They kept close to buildings on each side of the streets and ran quickly through the intersections.

Malaysia aide to visit China for 7-day talks

KUALA LUMPUR, Sept. 11 (SPA) — Malaysian Foreign Minister Tunku Ahmed Reza-uddin Monday said he will fly to Peking Tuesday for a week of talks to Communist China.

During his visit, Reza-uddin will confer with Chinese officials on trade relations between the two countries, he said.

Following this visit, the Malaysian minister is scheduled to proceed to New York to attend the U.N. General Assembly session there.



WATER, WATER EVERYWHERE: Flood-stricken villagers of Benares, the holiest city of the Hindus, leave their submerged homes for relief centers.

Troops alerted Ganges menaces Bengal

NEW DELHI, Sept. 11 (R) — The mighty Ganges River rose menacingly Monday and threatened the devastated state of West Bengal with a second wave of floods.

Officials in the state capital of Calcutta said the Ganges would reach its peak by the weekend in the districts of Malda and Murshidabad, where troops were alerted at strategic points.

The official said embankments along the Ganges, already weakened by the first wave of death-dealing floods, were under close scrutiny by the army.

The Ganges and Jamuna, along with several minor rivers, had inundated huge areas across northern India in the worst floods for a century. Unofficial estimates put the death toll at more than 1,500.

In the Indian capital, there was still a flood threat to four residential areas of west Delhi. About 40,000 residents were told to be ready to move out of their homes.

Floodwaters receded however in the huge northern state of Uttar Pradesh where several towns — including the Hindu holy cities of Allahabad and Varanasi, formerly Benares — were inundated last week.

Malaria and stomach diseases were rife around Allahabad and medical officers were working

ing round the clock to prevent an outbreak of cholera.

The situation was bad in the Ballia district of eastern Uttar Pradesh, where nearly 1,500 villages have been flooded. Marooned villagers were being picked up by a fleet of 400 rescue boats.

The total damage to crops and dwellings in flood-ravaged areas of North India was still to be estimated.

But officials said it appeared that losses in West Bengal would amount to 1,120 million rupees (about \$140 million) and in Delhi to 150 million rupees about \$19 million).

Former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi attacked government flood relief efforts Monday.

The 60-year-old opposition leader charged that government officials in New Delhi discriminated between rich and poor, providing rescue boats in wealthy areas, but not for inundated slums.

However, some New Delhi residents blamed Mrs. Gandhi for the heavy flooding in parts of the capital. Jhangirpuri, a housing project situated near the Yamuna river and planned by her regime in 1975, has flooded every year.

The former prime minister also accused officials of ignoring offers by her party to help in relief programs, the United News of India said.

S. African detectives charged with beating chained prisoners

BLOEMFONTEIN, South Africa, Sept. 11 (Agencies) — A group of police suspended six naked black prisoners by chains from a ceiling and subjected them to beatings and electric shock treatment, State Prosecutor A. R. Erasmus said Monday.

He made the allegation at the opening of the trial of two white and four black detectives and two white civilians on murder and assault charges.

All pleaded not guilty as did a third white detective charged with assault.

Eight days after the alleged

beatings, one of the prisoners, Jankie Mahlomola Matohoko, died in hospital.

Erasmus submitted to the court a written statement that said the six blacks were arrested early on March 11 after a

burglary at a farm near Orange Free State town.

"They were hanged by their wrists," the statement said. "As they hung the hit with a sjambok whip and hosepipe."

Arab League agency lacks mandate issue

CAIRO, Sept. 11 (R) — Arab League Secretary General Mahmoud Riad said Monday that Lebanon has made no request for the renewal of the mandate

of the Arab peacekeeping force due to expire in October. The official Middle East Agency (MENA) reports.

It quoted Riad as saying the question of renewing the mandate was not included in the agenda of the Arab League Foreign Ministers' meeting due to open here today night.

"The question of the mandate of the peacekeeping force depends on the desire of the Lebanese government and until today we had no request from the new government to renew the mandate," Riad said.

The mandate of the 30,000-man force was established in 1948 after almost two years of war.

He said the council would discuss the Arab efforts to thus far to heal Arab divisions.

Arab funds to "consolidate the Palestinian people's presence inside the territories occupied by Israel" will be discussed, Riad said.

Arab League Assistant Secretary General Sayed meanwhile, said that the countries of the 21 member states would meet Tuesday.

He said Egypt, North Morocco, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, United Emirates, Jordan, Oman, Djibouti said they will attend. But Iraq, Syria, Libya and South have boycotted all Arab League meetings in Cairo since the 1973 war.

Nkomo warns travelers to avoid Air Rhodesia

LUSAKA, Sept. 11 (R) — Guerrilla leader Joshua Nkomo Monday warned air travelers to keep clear of flights by Air Rhodesia, the company one of whose Viscount airliners was shot down by a guerrilla missile earlier this month.

Despite the threats, the airline said it would keep all flights on schedule.

Nkomo told a press conference that the Air Rhodesia fleet was now regarded as being made up of military aircraft.

Nkomo has already claimed that his forces brought down

the Viscount inside Rhodesia near the Zambian border because the Air Rhodesia planes had been ferrying military equipment and troops.

"Please keep away from Air Rhodesia," Nkomo declared at his press conference. "We won't know when they are carrying passengers and when they are carrying military equipment."

The Rhodesian nationalist leader forecast military victory for his forces by next March — and he said that the proposed Anglo-American all-party peace conference for Rhodesia was "dead and buried."

Castro to revel in Addis

NAIROBI, Sept. 11 (R) — Cuban President Fidel Castro arrives in Addis Ababa Tuesday to join in celebrations marking the fourth anniversary of the overthrow of Emperor Haile Selassie, the official Ethiopian News Agency (ENA) reported Monday.

Castro will be warmly cheered when he drives from the airport to the National Palace with Ethiopian Head of State Mengistu Haile Mariam, ENA said in a dispatch received here.

Soviet First Vice President Vasily Kuznetsov has arrived in Addis Ababa already.

Castro last visited Ethiopia in March, 1977, in a round of shuttle diplomacy, but failed to avert war in the Horn of Africa by advocating the formation of a federation including Ethiopia, Somalia and South Yemen.

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From page one

Fahd

After the official welcome Prince Fahd escorted Fukuda to Al-Massarra Intercontinental hotel where the Japanese leader will be staying.

In an interview published Monday by the Saudi daily "Al-Jazeera," Fukuda said that a Japanese firm had prepared a study on a major petrochemical project in Saudi Arabia to which Japan will handle the technical part.

He added that the study had been handed over recently to the relevant authorities in the Kingdom for consideration and comments.

He said he hoped that the process "will be completed within weeks so that positive steps can be taken in carrying out the scheme."

He dwelt on the international prestige of both Saudi Arabia and Japan in the political, economic and other fields and the role they play in consolidating world peace and security.

Fukuda pointed to his country's need for oil of which Saudi Arabia is the major exporter and to the capability of Japan in boosting the Kingdom's industrial project.

He said that cooperation and friendship between the two countries was a matter of mutual interest.

In reply to a question on Japan's stance toward the Middle East, Fukuda said that the problem will be raised during his talks in Taif while keeping in sight the necessity of implementing Security Council Resolution 242 of Nov. 22, 1967 and respecting the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

He expressed hope that the Camp David Summit would succeed, adding that he demanded of President Carter to do his utmost to this end.

Earlier in the day a joint communique issued in Abu Dhabi shortly before the Japanese minister was due for Taif praised the United Arab Emirates (UAE) moderate stand on oil prices and expressed joint satisfaction with UAE President Sheikh Zayed Bin Sultan al-Nahayan at the rapid growth in economic and commercial ties between Japan and the UAE.

Fukuda related the efforts of his country in rebuilding its economy following the 1945 war.

In the evening, Prince Fahd gave a dinner banquet in honor of Fukuda and the accom-

panying delegation.

The communique said Sheikh Zayed and Fukuda hoped relations between their two countries would grow stronger and "decided to encourage exchanges in all fields, especially technological and cultural co-operation, with the aim of broadening and diversifying the base of co-operative relations between the two countries."

On the Middle East, the communique said the two leaders agreed on the vital need for world peace of establishing a just and lasting Middle East settlement.

Mr. Fukuda reiterated his government's view that it was necessary for a just and lasting Middle East peace to implement speedily United Nations Security Council Resolution 242 of 1967, including its provisions for an Israeli withdrawal from all Arab territories occupied in the 1967 war and the recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinians to self-determination, the communique said.

This exercise, codenamed "Nifty Nugget," will run from Oct. 10 through Nov. 8.

accept any compromise on Israeli withdrawal from occupied territories.

Besides the two presidents, Foreign Ministers Abdul Halim Khaddam and Hans-Dietrich Genscher also took part in the opening session at Scheel's official residence beside the River Rhine.

Genscher had told leaders of U.S.

"The problems we found were monumental," said a general who declined use of his name. He and other senior army officers agree that the 1976 test showed most guard and reserve units earmarked for early deployment could not have met their assignment.

Readiness for swift and smooth mobilization has become increasingly important, U.S. planners say, because of the Soviet Union's increased capability to attack western Europe with little warning.

This exercise, codenamed "Nifty Nugget," will run from Oct. 10 through Nov. 8.

Scheel

his coalition Free Democratic Party earlier Monday that West Germany must support every attempt such as the Camp David talks to reach a peaceful and comprehensive solution of the Middle East problem.

Assad's visit would permit an intensive exchange on this subject, he said.

High-ranking sources said

West German leaders would appeal for moderation from Syria in its attitude towards the latest peace initiative.

Assad will meet industrial leaders and visit the northern port of Hamburg. His planning minister, George Houraniyeh, will have talks with Development Aid Minister Rainer Oftegard on farming and transport projects.

Sadr

parties.

Dr. Hose said the cabinet session the discussions had included a renewal of the mandate of the Syrian-dominated, 30,000-member Arab League force in Lebanon.

Sadat

everything, will be absolutely carried out. But democracy will take place in the parliament, as in any civilized country."

In Iran meanwhile five persons were killed in clashes with security forces in the religious cities of Meshad and Qum Monday despite the imposition of martial law in 12 cities.

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